MYSORE PROVINCE,

FEBRUARY, 1875.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

COLONEL SIR R. J. MEADE, K. C. S. I.,

CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

FROM 1ST TO 12TH, INCLUSIVE,

AND OF

J. D. GORDON, Esq., C. S. I., B. C. S.,

OFFG. CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

FROM 13TH TO 28TH FEBRUARY, 1875.

PART I—A, IN EXTENSO.

JUDICIAL.
DEPT. OF REV. AG. & COM.
Do. FORESTS.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATION.—*Nil.*
MILITARY.—*Nil.*

PART II—B, IN ABSTRACT.

JUDICIAL.
DEPT. OF REV. AG. & COM.
Do. FORESTS.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATION.
MILITARY.

BANGALORE:

MYSORE GOVERNMENT PRESS,

1875.

PART I.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1875.

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Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department, 3rd February 1875.

From the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Genl. No. 1930—233, dated Bangalore, 18th December 1874.

I have the honor to submit, for the consideration and orders of the Chief Commissioner, the following proposals regarding the establishment of Munsiffs' Courts in the Nagar Division.

2. The accompanying maps and statements explain the details of the proposed arrangements, and a copy of the Officiating Commissioner's letter No. 125, dated 16th July 1874, is herewith forwarded for information.

3. It is proposed immediately to abolish the five taluks whose names are noted in the margin, and it is reported that the Kavaledurga Taluk of the Shimoga District can also be abolished hereafter when that part of the country is better opened out with roads. The five taluks at present selected for abolition are conveniently circumstanced by reason of their extent and situation, for absorption with the neighbouring taluks, and the accompanying maps shew how the hoblis comprised in them may be distributed and re-adjusted.

Shimoga District.
1. Anantapur.
Kadur District.
2. Kadur.
3. Vastara.
Chitaldroog District.
4. Harihar.
5. Molkálmuru.

4. I recommend the establishment of eight Munsiffs' Courts for this Division, three for the Shimoga District, three for Chitaldroog, and two for Kadur. The proposed territorial jurisdiction of each Court is shewn in the accompanying statement No. II.

5. In regard to this Division generally, it may be remarked that there are extensive tracts of wild country, sparsely inhabited and with comparatively slight litigation. With a view to secure a moderate share of work to each Munsiff's Court, it is necessary to include within the jurisdiction of each, exceptionally large areas of territory. This, in my opinion, is a serious drawback to the utility of a system of separate Courts for purely judicial work. As previously observed by me in the case of the Ashtagram Division, the proper remedy for this would have been in combining judicial and executive functions in the same Officers in the lower grades of the service. This, however, would be a departure from the principle of separating the executive from the judicial, which, with regard to this Province, has already been recognized by Government, and I accordingly propose to provide for the only other remedy which, under the circumstances, is available, namely, the reduction to a minimum of the inconvenience and hardship of long distances by a system of circuit Courts. Such a system must be regarded as an integral part of the Munsiff's scheme for the Nagar Division, and though it would be a desirable improvement in the other Divisions also, yet it is imperatively required in regard to Nagar. I accordingly strongly advocate such a system for Nagar, and give the details of it in subsequent portions of this report. The places named for circuit Courts may require some alteration after consulting with the local Officers, and it may be after acquiring some practical experience ; but the proposals now made, indicate, it is hoped, the main bearings of the system I have in view. I have always been of opinion that no part of a Munsiff's jurisdiction should be more than about 25 miles from his Court, but, as strict adherence to this principle is impossible in regard to Nagar, the temporary shifting of the Courts at stated times to specified places within the jurisdiction may to some extent lessen the evil. I shall frame such rules as will ensure the widest publicity being given to the public of the movements of the Courts, the duration of circuits, &c.

6. For the Shimoga District, Mr. Ricketts is of opinion that two Courts may suffice, but in consideration of the large extent of country which must fall into each Munsiff's jurisdiction were the whole District divided between two only, I have provided for three Courts for this District, as being a preferable arrangement. The Courts, as proposed, would be located at Shimoga, Anantapur and Shikarpur. These places are, as far as possible, centrical as regards each Sub-Division, and the distances are moderate when compared with those in the Chitaldroog District.

Shimoga District.

7. The Munsiff's Court must be held at each of the two places hereunder mentioned for one month in every alternate quarter as follows:—

No. 1 Sub-Division, Head Quarters, Shimoga.

Circuit Courts.	Tirthahalli	In February and August.
	Channagiri	In May and November.

No. II Sub-Division, Head Quarters, Anantapur.

Circuit Courts.	Ságar	In February and August.
	Nagar	In May and November.

No. III Sub-Division, Head Quarters, Shikarpur.

Circuit Courts.	Sorab	In February and August.
	Nyamati	In May and November.

8. In this District, it is proposed to establish two Courts, one at Chikmagalur and the other at Kadur. Mr. Ricketts would locate a Court at Vastara, instead of at Chikmagalur, probably for the reason mainly that the taluk cutcherry at the former place is available as a Court house. I am of opinion that there should be a Court at the head-quarters of the District, being a place of considerable importance, and likely to furnish a large number of suits. It has been reported also, that the coffee planters of the Jagar valley carry on their transactions with the merchants at Chikmagalur, and a Court at the latter place would be appreciated by them. The other Court in this District would be located at Kadur. It may be here observed that the Commissioner of the Nagar Division proposes to abolish the Kadur Taluk by amalgamating it with the Banavar Taluk. It may be worthy of consideration whether the Banavar Taluk may not, instead, be abolished, because Kadur is a place of some importance and has some claim for being the head-quarters of a taluk. Under any circumstances, the Munsiff's Court will be at Kadur; I propose to add to this Munsiff's jurisdiction the northern part* of the Harihalli Taluk of the Hassan District, as it is considerably nearer to the Court at Kadur, than to the one at Hassan.

Kadur District.

* Kittankere.

9. The circuit Courts for this District may be arranged as follows:—

No. I Sub-Division, Head Quarters, Chikmagalur.

Circuit Court at Khandya (or some place near it,) in January, May, and September.

No. II Sub-Division, Head Quarters, Kadur.

Circuit Courts.	at Tarikere,	in February and August.
	at Banavar,	in May and November.

10. It is proposed to establish three Courts in this District, at Chitaldroog, Davangere, and Chalakere.

Chitaldroog District.

11. It is necessary in my opinion to locate the Court of the No. I Sub-Division at Chitaldroog instead of at Hosdurga. The jurisdiction of this Court, as proposed by me, would embrace the Taluks of Chitaldroog, Hiriyur, Hosdurga and a part of Budihal. Mr. Ricketts included only portions of the Chitaldroog and Hiriyur Taluks (south of the Bangalore-Harihar road) within its jurisdiction, putting the Court at Hosdurga. Such an arrangement would be found inconvenient. It is in the first place objectionable to include the important District head-quarters within the jurisdiction of a Munsiff located near the southern extremity of the Sub-Division (Hosdurga), and in the second place, it would not be safe to rely upon the arbitrary division made by a road as the boundary between two jurisdictions. I have accordingly included the whole of the Chitaldroog and Hiriyur Taluks within one Sub-Division, placing the Munsiff at Chitaldroog.

12. The Budihal Taluk, which is in this Sub-Division, is at one extremity of it, and parts of this Taluk, especially the south-east portion which runs into the Túmkúr District, is very far away from Chitaldroog. It would be a great convenience to suitors if this part* were, for purposes of civil administration, included within the jurisdiction of the Turuvekere Munsiff in the Túmkúr District, and I accordingly recommend that this may be sanctioned.

* The Huliyar, Timmanhalli, Kandikere, and Mudanhalli hoblis.

13. The territorial extent of the Munsiff at Chalakere is large, but owing to the inclusion in it of the Pavagada and Molkálmuru Taluks, which border on Her Majesty's territories, it is impossible to make this Sub-Division less extensive. The work is, however, light, and I have arranged for circuit Courts in the eastern and northern portions of its jurisdiction.

14. The circuit Courts in this District may be arranged as follows:—

No. I Sub-Division, Head Quarters, Chitaldroog.

Circuit Courts.—Hosdurga, in February and August. Hiriyur, in May and November.

No. II Sub Division, Head Quarters, Davangere.

Circuit Courts.—Kankuppa, in January, May and September.

No. III Sub-Division, Head Quarters, Chalakere.

Circuit Courts.—Pavagada, in February and August. Molkálmuru, in May and November.

15. Of the eight Munsiffs, whom it will be necessary to appoint for this Division, I recommend that the one at Shimoga should be a first class, and that one second class Munsiff should be allowed for each of the other two Districts. The remaining five Munsiffs may be of the third class.

16. At Shimoga, Anantapur and Davangere, the old taluk cutcherries are available as Court houses; at Chalakere it is reported that the Travellers' Bungalow can, at present, be used as a Munsiff's Court; at the other four places, namely, Shikarpur, Chikmagalur, Kadur and Chitaldroog, it is likely that eligible premises can be rented for a moderate sum.

17. Statement I shews that the eight Munsiffs' Courts cost Rs. 2,520 per month to Government. This expenditure is met by the abolition of five taluks and by the reduction of an Assistant Commissioner's Office in the Kadur District, and of a few of the subordinate Officers in some of the other Courts.

The total amount available by these reductions is Rs 2,624, and after the proposed expenditure there is a saving of Rs. 104, per mensem, to Government. This is exclusive of Rs. 423, which is shewn by the Offg. Commissioner of Nagar, as savings by the abolition of four distilleries.

18. Should the proposals above made meet with the Chief Commissioner's approval and sanction, the new Courts can be opened in regular working order on the 1st April 1875. It may not be convenient to open them earlier because of the Survey and Jamabandi settlements which are now in progress, and the delay, while it would not in my opinion be of any importance, will enable the local Officers duly to arrange for the readjustment of the large number of taluks which have to be abolished and give sufficient time to the Amildars and Judicial Assistants to prepare and classify the civil cases for transfer to the new Courts.

19. I would add that I propose this scheme in its present form in this Division as avowedly tentative. I believe that it will work well and that it will decidedly be an improvement on the existing state of things At the same time, I anticipate that some modifications will be necessary after experience of actual working has been gained.

From the Commissioner, Nagar Division. To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Gl. No. 553—J. 7, dated Camp Kadur, 14th January 1875.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter *No. 7015—J. 7, dated the 26th ultimo, requesting an expression of my opinion as regards the reduction and redistribution of taluks proposed by Mr. Ricketts in view to the introduction of the Munsiff's scheme into this Division; and in reply to state for the information of the Chief Commissioner that I see no cogent reasons for any alterations being made in the proposals already submitted.

* Enclosures returned.

2. I consider that it is preferable to abolish the Kadur Taluk in preference to Banavar, which is a border taluk, and which on that account should, I think, be retained. Kadur itself is not a place of any importance either historically or otherwise, and is conveniently situated for absorption into Banavar. The trade and manufactures are insignificant. It is true that in the village of Birur, large transactions in supari occur annually, but when I recently advocated the construction of a new sayer katte there, the Secretary, D. P. W., considering the matter unimportant, I presume, replied that there was no money to spare for the work. However, I am of opinion that a Peshkar should be posted at Kadur, invested with Magisterial powers for the convenience of the people.

3. As regards Molkálmuru, it has been proposed to amalgamate the whole taluk with Dodéri, and I entirely concur in this view. The new Dodéri Taluk Cutcherry will, however, have to be located at Talak, which will be central, and is advantageously situated with respect to climate, water, and other considerations. The Deputy Commissioner of the District and the Executive Engineer, whom I have consulted in the matter, concur in the opinion that Talak is the most convenient locality for the establishment of the taluk cutcherry.

4. The Molkálmuru Taluk Cutcherry has now been removed to *Hangal owing to the insecure state of the building at Molkálmuru, which, however, must be repaired for the use of a Peshkar who I strongly recommend should be posted to this place. Molkálmuru has a population of 1,711 souls, with 483 houses and 218 looms, and very valuable silk and other cloths are manufactured there. This industry should in my opinion be fostered and preserved from deterioration or ruin, which will inevitably be the result of the total abandonment of the place. Rupees 990—8—0 are realized annually from mohatarfa, besides 700 Rs. from sayer, and I was informed when at Molkálmuru lately, that the annual value of silk manufactures amounted to 40,000 rupees.

* Travellers' Bungalow

5. I would also recommend that the Police Inspector with a staff of peons should be retained there, as the inhabitants expressed great apprehension, not altogether groundless I think, of robbers from the surrounding talukas of Her Majesty's territories.

6. Owing to the absorption of the taluks, five Amildars will be thrown out of their appointments. The present Amildar of Dodéri is of advanced age, and has a service of nearly 38 years, and though he appears to be physically capable of holding on some time longer, I think he should be removed on pension in the interests of the Government service, and a younger and more active man appointed to what will be a very extensive taluk.

7. I beg to recommend for the consideration of the Chief Commissioner the following arrangements for providing for some of the Amildars of the taluks to be abolished :—

Khadar Mohadin, 5th Class Amildar of Shimoga, to be 4th Grade Amildar of the new Dodéri Taluk, *vice* Lakshmi Narasimmaiengar, to be removed on pension.

Nages Rao, 2nd Class Amildar of the Vastara Taluk, to be transferred to Shimoga, *vice* Khadar Mohadin.

Venkatachala Modaliar, 4th Class Amildar of Molkálmuru, to be transferred to Kankuppa (vacant.)

Panchnath Rao, 4th Class Amildar Harihar, to be Amildar of Davangere, *vice* Ramaiya whose pension papers will be shortly forwarded.

This will leave the Amildars of Anantapur and Kadur to be provided for.

No. 7873—Judl. 129, dated Bangalore, 3rd February 1875.

Order thereon.—In his letter of the 18th December 1874, No. 1930—233, the Judicial Commissioner submits proposals regarding the establishment of Munsiffs' Courts in the Nagar Division, in pursuance of the scheme sanctioned for the Province by the Government of India in Foreign Office letter No. 123, J., dated 24th June 1873.

2. It is proposed to establish 8 Munsiffs' Courts, 3 for the Shimoga District, 3 for Chitaldroog, and 2 for Kadur, at the undermentioned places, *viz* :—

Shimoga District.	*Chitaldroog District.*	*Kadur District.*
1. Shimoga,	4. Chitaldroog,	7. Chikmagalur,
2. Anantapur,	5. Davangere,	8. Kadur,
3. Shikarpur,	6. Chalakere,	

with the territorial jurisdiction of each Court constituted as follows :—

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department, 3rd February 1875.

District.	Sub Division Head-Quarters.	Talaks.
Shimoga.	I. Shimoga.	1 Shimoga. 2 Chanmagiri. 3 Kavaledurga.
	II. Anantapur.	4 Ságar. 5 Nagar. 6 Anantapur.
	III. Shikarpur.	7 Honnali. 8 Shikarpur. 9 Sorab.
Chitaldroog.	IV. Chitaldroog	1 Chitaldroog. 2 Hiriyur. 3 Hosdurga. 4 Budihal, excepting Huliyar, Timmanhalli, Kandekere and Mudanhalli Hoblis which are included in the Turuvekere Sub-Division Munsiff's Court, Túmkúr District.
	V. Davangere	5 Davangere. 6 Kankuppa. 7 Harihar.
	VI. Chalakere	8 Dodéri. 9 Pavagada. 10 Molkálmuru.
Kadur.	VII. Chikmagalur	1 Chikmagalur. 2 Vastara. 3 Koppa, Jagarvalley of the Lakvalli Taluk, consisting of Hippla, Kalavasi, and Hebba Maganis, Adavalli Magani of the present Vastara Taluk proposed to be absorbed into Lakvalli.
	VIII. Kadur	4 Lakvalli excepting the above. 5 Tarikere. 6 Kadur. 7 Banavar, Hittangere Hobli attached to the Harnhalli Taluk in the Hassan District.

* Anantapur. Harihar.
Kadur. Molkálmuru.
Vastara.

Reductions proposed in the existing Establishments.

†Anantapur Taluk	348
Vastara do	438
Kadur do	394
Molkálmuru do	348
Harihar do	394
General Assistant's Office Establishment in the Kadur District	249
Subordinate Officials in other Departments ...	92
13 Judicial Gumastas in the remaining taluks ...	195
Circuit expenses of the Judicial Asstt.'s Court ...	166
	2,624

Proposed Establishment of Munsiff's.

1 Munsiff, 1st Class	250
2 Do 2nd do at 200...	400
5 Do 3rd do at 150...	750
8 Office Establishments at Rs. 140	1,120
	2,520
Saving Rs.....	104

3. The scheme will involve an expenditure of Rs. 2,520 per mensem, which will be wholly met by the abolition of the five taluks named in the* margin, by the reduction of the office establishment of the General Assistant in the Kadur District, and of a few of the subordinate officials in some of the other Courts of the Division. These reductions aggregate Rs. 2,624, and the saving thereby effected will be Rs. 104 per mensem. The details are given in the† margin.

4. The Chief Commissioner approves of the scheme and sanctions its adoption in the Nagar Division. The Judicial Commissioner is requested to state the date on which he can arrange for its introduction.

The Taluk of Anantapur must be retained until its survey and settlement is completed.

5. The Judicial Commissioner is also requested to submit the names of the persons, whom he may consider qualified to fill the appointment of Munsiffs in these Districts.

6. The proposal for the establishment of circuit Courts is approved.

7. With reference to the opinion, expressed by Colonel Clerk in his letter of the 14th January 1875, No. 553—71, on the question of the reduction and re-distribution of taluks in the Nagar Division, the Chief Commissioner concurring in that Officer's views, directs that a Peshkar invested with Magisterial powers be located at Kadur and Molkálmuru, on the abolition of these taluks, and refers the question of retaining a Police Inspector at the latter place for the consideration of the Judicial Commissioner. Sir Richard Meade is of opinion that on the frontier the hands of Government should not be unduly weakened.

8. Of the 5 Amildars who will lose their appointments, one, it is observed, will be provided for by the transfer of the Amildar of Dodéri to the pension list, and the employment of the others can possibly be arranged for by appointing them to vacant Amildarships. Colonel Clerk's recommendation on this point, in the last para of his letter, dated 14th January 1875, should be borne in mind by his successor.

9. Finally, Sir Richard Meade considers (1) that such of the officials whose services can be utilized in the new Munsiffs' Courts should be so provided for; (2) that such men as are considered worn out or otherwise unfit for further service should be discharged on pension or gratuity if entitled thereto; and (3) that the remaining employés should be provided with other appointments as vacancies occur in the Nagar or any other Division of the Province. If however this is impossible, applications should be submitted for the grant to them of pensions or gratuities on reduction of establishment.

H. WELLESLEY,
Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department, 11th February 1875.

From the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Calcutta, Judicial, No. 5437—106, J, dated Bangalore, 26th October 1874.

No. 1255—155, dated 11th September 1874, with 3 Statements.

I have the honor, by direction of the Chief Commissioner, to submit for the favorable consideration and orders of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, the accompanying copy of a communication from the Judicial Commissioner containing proposals of a provisional nature for the revision of the existing Kandachar Police of the several Districts of the Province, excepting Bangalore which has been dealt with separately.

2. The necessity for a complete reorganization of the provincial police and the proposed mode of carrying the same out were the subject of a lengthy correspondence with your Office in 1872, and in your final letter No. 231, J, dated 16th October 1872, sanction was conveyed to the adoption of certain proposals for the introduction of an experimental measure with this object into the Chitaldroog District, the settlement of which by the Revenue Survey Department was then under completion.

3. The basis of the measure so sanctioned, and of its proposed gradual extension to the other Districts, as they also were brought under the new settlement, was the re-establishment of the village police, and of their being rendered sufficiently efficient to relieve the provincial constabulary of a large proportion of the District Police work that would otherwise devolve on them; and it was considered that if this could be successfully carried out, the strength of the latter Force might be reduced to a minimum, special efficiency being required on the part of the men composing it, to secure which an adequate rate of pay would be assigned to their several grades.

4. During the last two years much has been done towards giving effect to these objects, not only in Chitaldroog, but also in all the other Districts concerned.

5. The requisite enquiries and arrangements in view to the revision of the village police have been in progress, and while their re-establishment in a permanent manner will be provided for as the settlement of each taluk is completed, special temporary measures have been authorized for their provisional restoration in the interim, to admit of their utilization in connection with the general efforts for the improvement of the provincial police.

6. With regard to the latter again considerable progress has been made in the elimination from it of a large number of men who were utterly inefficient for police purposes, and in the introduction of the new organization and system that it has been decided to adopt for the future provincial police; but it has been found impossible to push on even in Chitaldroog the re-establishment of the village police in the manner necessary to the accomplishment of Mr. Mangles' views, as set forth in his proposals regarding the Chitaldroog District; and it has also become clear that some time must elapse before the complete training of so efficient a constabulary can be effected as to admit of the reduction, without risk, of the District Police establishment to the scale contemplated by him in his proposals for that District.

7. Under these circumstances, the necessity for the adoption of an *ad interim* and provisional measure, as regards the scales of strength and pay, respectively, of the provisional police, has been evident, and the present proposals have been drawn up by the Judicial Commissioner, after due consultation with the District Officers, and full consideration of the special requirements, under the circumstances already explained of each District.

8. These proposals take the strength and charges of the provincial police in 1868—69 as the basis for a comparison on these points, that being the year from which the reorganization of the police really commenced, and it is shewn that whereas a total of 7,496 men were maintained in that year at an aggregate cost, excluding miscellaneous charges, of Rs. 4,73,532, it is now proposed to fix the number at a total of 4,230 at an aggregate cost similarly of Rs. 4,77,228.

9. Of this total number 832 men or about one fourth of the whole consist of Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Jemadars and Daffadars, which is largely in excess of the proportion of these grades deemed necessary by Mr. Mangles; and the Chief Commissioner thinks it probable that some reduction may be found possible in them hereafter.

10. The strength of the rank and file of the constabulary provided for is 3,398 men which is also largely in excess of that proposed by Mr. Mangles for the future Police Force of the Province; but, for the reasons already given, it is impossible at present to carry out reductions to the extent that would be required to give effect to his scheme in this respect.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department,
11th February 1875.

11. The provision under the head of "Miscellaneous" amounts to the large sum of Rs. 72,772 as against Rs. 4,580 in 1868—69, and is intended to meet the cost of clothing and the construction and repair of Police Tannas and Lines, and other items under this head which have not heretofore appeared in the Police Budget though there is no question as to their necessity.

12. The scheme does not include the salary of the Deputy Inspector General, *viz.*, Rs. 12,000 per annum; but if it be added to the total charge as shewn in the statement appended to this letter, it will be seen that the proposals now submitted involve an increase of Rs. 15,696 and Rs. 68,192 under the heads of salaries and miscellaneous respectively, as contrasted with the charges of 1868—69.

13. As already stated, the Chief Commissioner is aware that this scheme has been prepared after much full and anxious consideration by the Judicial Commissioner, and as he is satisfied that it is framed on a fair view of the present requirements of the Province, he has no hesitation in recommending its sanction as a provisional and temporary measure.

14. The strength of men and the charges proposed for each District will be regarded as a maximum in each case, and will only be adopted to the full extent where found to be absolutely necessary, while the provision under the head of miscellaneous will, it is hoped, be susceptible of large reduction in future Budgets.

15. In conclusion, I am to state that under recent arrangements an Assistant Commissioner in each District has been specially provided for the duty of carrying out the revision of the District Police under the control and direction of the District Magistrate, and that the Chief Commissioner has every reason to hope that this measure, aided by the experience of the Deputy Inspector General, Major Gompertz, will secure the general introduction of the improvements contemplated in the scheme under submission, as speedily and satisfactorily as may be possible.

16. The usual proposition statement accompanies.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Foreign Department, Judicial, No. 13, J, dated Fort William, the 29th January 1875.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your Offg. Secretary's letter No. 5437—106, J, dated 26th October last, submitting proposals for the reorganization of the rural regular police in all the Districts of the Province except Bangalore which has been dealt with separately.

2. His Excellency in Council observes that when the principles of the scheme for the reorganization of the police were sanctioned in my letter No. 231, J, dated 16th October 1872, it was understood that the measures of reform were to be introduced gradually, District by District, as the revenue settlement progressed, and the village police were re-established; but you proposed to put the system in force at once in the Chitaldroog District in which the settlement was approaching completion. The strength of the police considered suitable for that District was a force of 242 men costing Rs. 44,640 per annum.

3. In your present letter you explain that it has now been found impracticable to postpone the reorganization of the police pending the completion of the settlement, and that the scheme now submitted for immediate adoption must necessarily be more costly than will eventually be the case when the village police is revised. Under these circumstances, His Excellency in Council does not consider it necessary to scrutinize with minuteness the details of a scheme avowedly temporary and the cost of which is to be reduced as soon as possible. But the Governor General in Council considers that some explanation should have been given of the necessity for the large increase of the strength and cost of the police in the Chitaldroog District* above what was considered necessary in 1872.

*Proposed strength, 570 men at	Rs.	64,152
Miscellaneous contingencies	...	9,450
	Rs...	73,602

4. Under the circumstances described in your letter, His Excellency the Governor General in Council sanctions your proposals provisionally for three years.

5. The charge involved by the measure, *viz.*, Rs. 6½ lakhs, should be considered as the maximum grant, including the salary of the Deputy Inspector General, the Special Assistant, and all charges of every class whatsoever.

6. His Excellency in Council, however, expresses a confident hope that close attention will be paid to economy and that the actual expense will never really reach the estimated maximum. His Excellency in Council also hopes that within the period of three years the entire establishment may be reorganized on the scale of Mr. Mangles' proposals for the Chitaldroog District (sanctioned in this Office No. 231, J, dated 16th October 1872), or one closely approximating to it.

No. 8199—Judl. 141, dated Bangalore, 11th February 1875.

Order thereon.—Ordered that a copy of the foregoing correspondence regarding the proposed revision as a provisional measure, of the existing Kandachar Police of the Province be forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner for information and guidance.

2. With reference to the point noticed at the close of para 3 of the letter from the Government of India regarding the increase in the strength and cost of the police of the Chitaldroog District, which has already been commented on by the Chief Commissioner, the Judicial Commissioner is requested to adopt at once special measures to place the Force in that District, as soon as possible, on the permanent footing which it is intended it should occupy both as regards the constabulary and the village police, and the Commissioner of the Nagar Division is requested to expedite the completion of the establishment of Patels and Talaris as already directed.

3. The Judicial Commissioner's attention is also drawn to the other points noticed in the letter from Government noted above. The Chief Commissioner earnestly hopes that the present scheme will be brought within reasonable limits and found to be working satisfactorily at the close of the period (3 years) for which it has been provisionally sanctioned, and though he can hardly venture to expect that the scheme will be even then brought into accord with Mr. Mangles' proposals referred to by the Government of India, Sir Richard Meade requests that every effort may be made to accomplish that object.

4. The provisional arrangements for the organization of the Patels and Talaris in *unsettled* Taluks will be pushed on as speedily as possible, and Commissioners of Divisions are requested to report, through the Judicial Commissioner, what has been accomplished in this respect, and they will also expedite the completion of the measure as much as may be in their power.

5. The completion of the establishment of Talaris in all the *settled* Taluks must also be carried out without any delay.

6. The work entrusted to and required of the village police must be made as light and simple as possible in all respects until they learn their work, when more may be expected of them, but great judgment must be exercised at first on this point.

H. WELLESLEY,
Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department, 19th February 1875.

From the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 53—21, dated Bangalore, 14th January 1875.

I have the honor to bring to your notice that several Deputy Commissioners complain of the want of office establishments for the Assistants recently appointed to aid them in the supervision of the Police.

2. As these Officers are not surplus to the ordinary establishment I conclude that they would be furnished with the ordinary complement of office establishment allowed to an Assistant Commissioner on general duties, but it appears to be out of the power of Deputy Commissioners to provide this from their establishments.

3. I am reluctant to propose that any additional expense be incurred, and venture to suggest for the favorable consideration of the Chief Commissioner that the office establishment of Commissioners of Divisions, who have now been relieved of a great deal of correspondence and preparation of crime returns formerly devolving upon them in connection with the Police Department, may be susceptible of such reductions as would supply the wants of Police Assistants.

From the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, No. 7585—J. 122, dated Camp Yediyur, 19th January 1875.

With reference to your letter No. 53—21, dated the 14th January 1875, on the subject of providing office establishments for the newly appointed Assistant Commissioners of Police, I am directed to observe that the Deputy Commissioners ought to be able to provide the requisite aid in this respect from their own office establishments. But if in special instances this cannot be arranged, the Chief Commissioner will, I am to state, be prepared to sanction the employment of a Daffedar and a Police constable at headquarters for office duty. In the meantime however the point raised in para 3 of your letter will be referred to the Commissioners of Divisions for report, and on receipt of their replies, further orders will be issued.

Copy of the foregoing with a copy of the Judicial Commissioner's letter to which it is a reply, is forwarded to the Commissioners of Nundydroog * Ashtagram † and Nagar ‡ with a request that the Chief Commissioner may be favored with a report on the point noticed in para 3 of Mr. Gordon's letter.

*No. 7586—1030.
† „ 7587—1031.
‡ „ 7588—1032.
dated 19th January 1875.

From the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. G. 276, dated Bangalore, 8th February 1875.

In reply to your No. 7586—1030 of the 19th instant, forwarding copy of a letter from the Judicial Commissioner on the subject of furnishing the recently appointed Assistant Commissioners of Police with office establishments, I have the honor, adverting to para 3 of Mr. Gordon's letter, to observe that the relief afforded by the transfer of the Police work to Assistants has not been so great as was at first anticipated, and that my Judicial Department is already so weak that I have only recently been obliged to apply for an increase.

2. From the foregoing it will be seen that I cannot with due regard to the efficiency of my own office establishment, provide for the requirements of any other at present.

From the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General No. 713—G. 294, dated Camp Channaraypatna 30th January 1875.

In reply to your docket No. 7587—1031, dated 19th January 1875, enclosing copy of certain correspondence regarding the proposed organization of separate office establishments for the Police Assistants in this Division, I have the honor to report for the information of the Chief Commissioner that the correspondence, and the preparation of a quarterly crime return which formerly devolved upon this office in connection with the Police Department was not enough work for even one Writer.

The staff composing the Judicial Department of my office is very limited, and I do not therefore consider that any reduction can be effected in my office establishment as contemplated in para 3 of the Judicial Commissioner's letter No. 53—21, dated 14th idem.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department, 19th February 1875.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 604—Finl. 110, dated Camp Balchonnur, 7th February 1875.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your memo *No. 7588—1032 of the 19th ultimo, forwarding copy of the correspondence marginally noted with respect to the advisability of reducing the Judicial Department of this office in view to meet the office requirements of the newly appointed Police Assistant Commissioners.

From Judicial Commissioner to Secretary, No. 53—21, dated 14th January 1875.

From Secretary to Judicial Commissioner, *No. 7585—122, dated 19th January 1875.

2 Since the Commissioner has been relieved of all duties connected with the Police, orders sanctioning leave, appointments and transfers have been discontinued and all petitions on Police matters are now addressed only to the Deputy Commissioner. The office establishment has also been relieved from the compilation of two quarterly and four annual returns. The judicial work which the establishment as per margin have, occupies them now on an average about four hours per diem.

1	Shiri-tadar and Public Prosecutor Rs.	250
1	Head Munshi	70
1	2nd do	50
1	3rd do	40
1	4th do	30
2	Gumastas on 25 Rs. each... ...	50
1	Record-keeper	40
1	Do	30

3. Under the circumstances I am of opinion that the services of the 4th Munshi who now receives Rs. 30 monthly may be dispensed with and his removal to the Police Department be ordered.

4. With respect to peons the establishment allowed to the Commissioner is considerable, as it consists of one Jemadar, 2 Daffedars, and 21 peons. One Daffedar and 2 peons might be transferred without their being missed.

No. 8463—Judl. 145, dated Bangalore, 19th February 1875.

Order thereon.—In his letter dated the 14th January 1875, No. 53—21, the Judicial Commissioner brought to notice that the want of office establishments for the newly appointed Assistant Commissioners of Police was much felt, and suggested that some aid in this respect might be given by the Commissioners of Divisions whose office establishments have been by recent arrangements relieved of Police work.

2. The Commissioners of the Nundydroog and Ashtagram Divisions are of opinion that no reductions can be effected in their office establishments. The Commissioner of Nagar states that the 4th Munshi of his Judicial Department, together with 1 Daffedar and 2 peons, can be spared from his office for the purpose referred to.

3. The Offg. Chief Commissioner observes that the appointment of Police Assistants has not occasioned much increase of clerical work and has relieved both Commissioners and Dy. Commissioners of a portion of their work. He is therefore of opinion that each Commissioner ought to be in a position, owing to the relief afforded to his office, to spare one Munshi for the Police work of the Deputy Commissioner's Office in the *Head Quarter District* of his Division, and he directs that arrangements may accordingly be made to detach a Munshi for this duty in all 3 Divisions. In the other Districts there is not so much need for assistance, and Deputy Commissioners of these Districts are requested to arrange for the work of the office of the Assistant Commissioners of Police being performed by men in their own office establishments.

H. WELLESLEY,
Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department, 19th February 1875.

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2	Gumastas on 25 Rs. each...	50
1	Record-keeper ...	40
1	Do	30

3. Under the circumstances I am of opinion that the services of the 4th Munshi who now receives Rs. 30 monthly may be dispensed with and his removal to the Police Department be ordered.

4. With respect to peons the establishment allowed to the Commissioner is considerable, as it consists of one Jemadar, 2 Daffedars, and 21 peons. One Daffedar and 2 peons might be transferred without their being missed.

No. 8463—JUDL. 145, DATED BANGALORE, 19TH FEBRUARY 1875.

ORDER THEREON.—In his letter dated the 14th January 1875, No. 53—21, the Judicial Commissioner brought to notice that the want of office establishments for the newly appointed Assistant Commissioners of Police was much felt, and suggested that some aid in this respect might be given by the Commissioners of Divisions whose office establishments have been by recent arrangements relieved of Police work.

2. The Commissioners of the Nundydroog and Ashtagram Divisions are of opinion that no reductions can be effected in their office establishments. The Commissioner of Nagar states that the 4th Munshi of his Judicial Department, together with 1 Daffedar and 2 peons, can be spared from his office for the purpose referred to.

3. The Offg. Chief Commissioner observes that the appointment of Police Assistants has not occasioned much increase of clerical work and has relieved both Commissioners and Dy. Commissioners of a portion of their work. He is therefore of opinion that each Commissioner ought to be in a position, owing to the relief afforded to his office, to spare one Munshi for the Police work of the Deputy Commissioners Office in the *Head Quarter District* of his Division, and he directs that arrangements may accordingly be made to detach a Munshi for this duty in all 3 Divisions. In the other Districts there is not so much need for assistance, and Deputy Commissioners of these Districts are requested to arrange for the work of the office of the Assistant Commissioners of Police being performed by men in their own office establishments.

H. WELLESLEY,
Secretary.

PART I.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE & COMMERCE.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1875

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5 to 6	*Substitution of a tax per acre for the halat on coffee.* Directing the Commissioners of the Ashtagram and Nagar Divisions to submit a distinct opinion from the coffee planters *as a body* on the question.	No. 7854—475, dated 2nd Feb. 1875.	...	...	4
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21	*Village accounts relating to Marur in the Narsandra Hobli, Magadi Taluk.* Pointing out irregularities in them to Nundydroog Commissioner.	No. 8445—188, dated 18th Feb. 1875.	...	...	94 to 95
22 to 23	*Pasture land applied for by one Mr. Cross, for carrying on experiments in cattle breeding.* Sanctioning its grant on the terms agreed to by him.	No. 8579—132, dated 23rd Feb 1875.	...	...	96 to 98
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26	*Accounts of Land Revenue, received from the Divisions, for 1873—74.* Communicating observations on them to Commissioners of Divisions.	No. 8682—46, dated 25th Feb. 1875.	...	...	102 to 110
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Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 2nd February 1875.

From the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Dept., No. Rev. 210, dated Bangalore, 15th January 1875.

With reference to the Chief Commissioner's Order No. 6095—Rev. 99 of 21st November last, calling for a report regarding the present system of revenue instalments in this Division, I have the honor to submit a precis of the reports received from Deputy Commissioners on the subject, together with a few remarks.

2. The Bangalore Deputy Commissioner is of opinion that some modification in the present system is necessary, inasmuch as the period of collection should come within the limits of the official year, otherwise a large portion of the revenue demand will have to be brought forward in the recently introduced Survey accounts of the following year, whereby a vast amount of additional and unnecessary labor will be thrown upon the Shanbhogs.

3. Major Clarke further remarks, that the change made in 1870 has not been beneficial either to Government or the ryots, and he proposes the following rates for his District.

	Annas.
December	4
January	6
February . . .	4
March	2
	16

4. Mr. Krishnaiengar states, that the present system works well in Kolar, and consequently he does not recommend any change; but this assertion is not, I am sorry to say, borne out by his demand-collection and balance statement, for there are arrears, and in years past, the Kolar taluks were noted for never having any arrears at all.

5. Mr. Krishnaiengar adds, that the present delay in the collection of khists is due to the great number of processes necessary under the new rules, and he therefore recommends the issue of only one process to the defaulter informing him of the intended sale of his property.

6. The Túmkúr Deputy Commissioner considers a change in the system absolutely necessary, as the ryots are now more at the mercy of the sahukars than ever; and khist collections are not paid into the Taluk Treasury by those who collect the money from the ryots, until the last moment.

7. He therefore proposes—

1stly. That kandayam be allowed to be paid direct into the Taluk Treasury, and that 1 pie in the rupee be allowed as discount on all payments made in advance, giving some percentage at the close of the year, or some remuneration to the Taluk Sheristadar and Nagadi Gumasta on account of the additional work which will have to be performed by them.

2ndly. That both Shanbhogs and Patels should pay Government 12 per cent per annum, on the balance uncollected of each khist, and that it would then be to their interest to pay up and not hold back collections made by them.

3rdly. That the proportion of amount to be collected, and the period of khists, should be as follows:—

	Annas.
November . . .	3
December	5
January	3
February . . .	3
March	2
	16

8. The khist demand rates at present are as follows —

		Bangalore.	Kolar.	Túmkúr.
December . .	Annas.	0	0	2
January . .	,,	2	2	3
February . .	,,	3	3	4
March . . .	,,	4	4	4
April . .	,,	4	4	3
May . . .	,,	3	3	0
		16	16	16

9. My own view of the case is this. The more time ryots, Patels and Shanbhogs are allowed, the greater the difficulties of collection. No threats with regard to the charges of interest, &c., will induce petty native land-holders to pay up before they are absolutely obliged to do so. The arrangement of charging interest doubtless has its advantages under the zemindari system, where khists are paid in heavy sums, the interest on which, if allowed to accumulate, would become a serious burden.

10. It is moreover highly expedient that all khists should be collected within the official year, both on account of the forms introduced by the Survey Department, and because of the much greater facility of collecting the revenue at the time of harvest, which spreads over three or four months immediately preceding the end of the official year.

11. The error committed in allowing a greater extent of time for payment in the hope thereby of doing the ryots a kindness, and making matters more easy for them, is clearly demonstrated by the fact that our demand-collection and balance statements are becoming gradually more unsatisfactory, and I have, within the last few months, been obliged to put more pressure on Amildars with regard to these statements and the outstandings shewn therein, than I have ever been obliged to adopt before.

12. At the present moment, the Revenue Establishment of three taluks have been ordered by me to be given no pay until they send in more satisfactory statements.

13. Mr. Krishnaiengar does not advocate any change, but I think him wrong in this instance, for the reason previously stated.

14. The official year 1868—69 was really the last under the old system of collections, and I find from a reference to the accounts, that the amount due for the whole Division on the 1st of April 1869 was a little less than rupees one and three quarters of a lak; whereas in 1870—71, it rose to more than 15 laks, and at the commencement of the present official year, 12 laks and a quarter were still due.

15. I cannot perceive that any object is gained by leaving this amount of money in the hands of ryots and village authorities, long after the harvest has been got in, and in all probability entirely disposed of.

16. Indeed, it is evident that delay renders collection more difficult, and I would therefore beg to support most strongly the recommendation of the Bangalore Deputy Commissioner regarding the distribution of khists which is as follows:—

	Annas.
December	4
January	6
February	4
March . . .	2
	16

17. The above arrangement, and the reduction of the number of processes to one of attachment and one of sale, together with the power recently given to Deputy Commissioners to proceed against either class of property, would, I think, enable them to shew hereafter far more satisfactory demand-collection and balance statements.

No. 7850—Rev. 182, dated Bangalore, 2nd February 1875.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner agrees in the views expressed by the Commissioner of Nundydroog and the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore. A slight modification in the scale proposed by Colonel Pearse is advisable in order to bring it into conformity with the scale already sanctioned for the Shimoga and Kadur Districts, as well as to render the change less sudden. The Chief Commissioner directs that the revenue khists in the Nundydroog Division shall be payable in the proportions and at the periods noted below:—

	Annas.
December	**2**
January	**6**
February	**6**
March	**2**

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 2nd February 1875.

2. The question of a reduction in the number of revenue processes will be disposed of as soon as a report is received from the Commissioner of Ashtagram.

H. WELLESLEY,
Secretary.

From the Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Genl. No. 563—R. 204, dated Camp Kadur, 14th January 1875.

With reference to the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 6095---R. 99, dated 21st November last, sanctioning a revised scale of khists for payment of Government demand in the Shimoga and Kadur Districts, I have the honor to forward herewith copy of a letter No. 619, dated 5th instant, from the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldroog, from which it will be perceived that Major Armstrong has, after full enquiry, arrived at the conclusion that there is no reason for deferring the collection of khists of one year to another, and I therefore recommend that the * dates for the collection of khists should be uniform throughout the Nagar Division.

* December As. 2. February As. 6.
January „ 6. March „ 2.

From the Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District, To the Commissioner, Nagar Division, No. 619, dated Chitaldroog, 5th January 1875.

In acknowledging the receipt of your Circular docket No. 15 of the 1st ultimo, giving cover to copy of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings and Order No. 6095---99 of the 21st November 1871, on the subject of altering the dates for the payment of revenue khists, I have the honor to report as follows:---Since the receipt of the above, my special attention has been drawn to the subject, and during the time I have been out on jamabandi, I have particularly observed that the principal dry crops were all reaped and standing on the fields by about the 10th of December, the remaining crops, such as paddy, wheat, gram, &c., will all be reaped by the end of January, or by the 15th of February. The whole of the crops will have been harvested by the end of February, and this being the case, I see no reason why a later date should be allowed to this District for the last payment of the instalment, than has been recently ruled for those of Shimoga and Kadur. I have also had frequent conversation with the ryots regarding the subject, and none appear to raise any objections to the payments being made, as is now done in the other Districts of the Division.

On referring the subject again to the Amildars, they all agreed that the change would be beneficial in the first place, because it would facilitate the closing of the Survey and all other accounts, and in the next, the ryots will be in a position to pay the first instalment in December.

There is no doubt that the present system of leaving two khists to be collected after the close of the financial year is very inconvenient, and I am of opinion, after much consideration, that it gives the ryot ample time to squander his money, so that he is unable to meet the demand for the deferred instalments.

I may observe that in the Dharwar Collectorate in the Ranibennur Taluk, bordering on that of Harihar in this District, the ryots pay their kandayam in two instalments, *viz*, in January and in March. the system is stated to be working well, and the ryots appear to feel no inconvenience. I am, for the above reasons, fully of opinion that the alterations of payment of khists from January to May, may be altered from December to the close of March, as in the case of the other Districts of the Division.

No. 7852---125, DATED **BANGALORE, 2ND FEBRUARY** 1875.

ORDER THEREON.---The Chief Commissioner directs that the revenue khists in the Chitaldroog District shall be payable in the proportions and at the periods noted below :---

December, Annas 2. January, Annas 6. February, Annas 6. March, Annas 2.

2. The foregoing scale is in conformity with that sanctioned for the Shimoga and Kadur Districts in the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 6095---99 of the 21st November last.

H. WELLESLEY,
Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 2nd February 1875.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Dept., No. 31, dated Poona, 11th January 1875.

With reference to para 2, Chief Commissioner's Order No. 7074—437 of the 4th instant, I understand that the coffee planters of Mysore have more than one association or combined body by which the general opinion of the planters on any subject affecting them is expressed. I would suggest that these associations be invited to consider the question of the substitution of a rate per acre entirely for or in partial substitution for the halat, and submit their opinion and reasons to the Chief Commissioner within a definite time, say two months from receipt of the communication on the subject.

No. 7854—Rev. 475, dated Bangalore, 2nd February 1875.

Order thereon.—The Commissioners of the Ashtagram and Nagar Divisions are requested to obtain and submit a distinct expression of opinion from the Coffee Planters *as a body* on the subject of substituting a tax per acre for the halat on coffee.

2. Colonel Anderson is informed that the completion of the survey of the coffee taluks is essential to the settlement of the above question, and that Sir Richard Meade trusts that it will be pushed on as vigorously as possible.

H. WELLESLEY,
Secretary.

Memorandum by the Survey and Inam Commissioner in Mysore, No. 38, dated Poona, 14th January 1875.

These papers are forwarded for the consideration of the Chief Commissioner with a request that they may be returned with the orders on them.

2. It appears that a list of kayamgutta villages is obtained by the Inam Office from the Chief Commissioner's Office, and villages entered therein are exempted from all investigation by the Inam Department.

3. The village of Shrinivaspur of the Maddagiri Taluk was not entered in the list received by the Inam Department from the Chief Commissioner's Office, yet notwithstanding that it was clearly *not* a simple Government village, and, unless kayamgutta, was liable to investigation, Mr. Soob Rao, the Inam Assistant employed in the Maddagiri Taluk, made no enquiry regarding the tenure of this village but passed it by.

Para 2, Inam Superintendent's letter No. 134 of 7th instant.

4. It appears to me that some clearly authorized list of what villages are kayamgutta should be issued to the Survey Department, and that it is not desirable that a village on the simple record of its tenure as kayamgutta should be exempted from all enquiry as to the precise nature and extent of the grant and the terms thereof, all of which in the lapse of time are liable to have fallen into corruption or non-observation.

5. In this case it would appear that this village is not according to the Chief Commissioner's list a valid kayamgutta village, yet on some local and unauthorized record as such, it appears to have escaped Inam investigation.

6. Without treating them in any way under the Inam Rules it appears to me that some competent person should investigate the grants and the terms thereof in case of all villages exempted from the regular Inam investigation, and furnish lists specifying both these plainly, whether the Inam Department or any other Department should do this is for the consideration of the Chief Commissioner; but unless some regular investigation is made it appears to me that considerable loss may occur to the State.

From the Deputy Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, To the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, No. 1072, dated Tyagatur, 8th December 1874.

I beg to enclose letter No. 316, dated 5th December 1874, from the Superintendent, Inam Settlements, referring to the village of Shrinivaspur in the Maddagiri Taluk.

2. This village appeared in the Amildar's "Dehajara" under the head of Government villages, and the assessment levied from it has always been included in the total of collections from Government villages, but in the "Dehajara" it had the words "Kayamgutta" prefixed to it, and the Amildar in reply to a reference stated that the assessment never varied.

3. On referring to the Superintendent of Inam Settlements I received enclosed reply. It appears that no enquiry was made into the tenure of this village during the settlement of the inam villages of Maddagiri, and now when the case is brought to notice the Superintendent of Inams does not propose in his letter to make any investigation, though he states that the land has been held on kayamgutta for the last 70 years.

4. It is probable that the village is not an ordinary Government one, and should not be assessed at the approaching revision, but I deem it advisable to bring the case to notice as, if not included in the villages as a Government village, it should appear in the Superintendent of Inam's records as a kayamgutta or other denomination of inam village. Investigation as to the real tenure on which this village is held should, I presume, be made by the Inam and not by the Survey Department.

5. Another village by name Bandinhalli being stated to be held on the same tenure and by the same individual who holds Shrinivaspur was at the time of measuring considered a hamlet of the latter and included in the same measurement, though shewn in the Amildar's "Dehajara" as a separate Government village; enquiry into this is being now made by me and will be forwarded shortly; the land in these villages has not been measured numberwar.

6. Vernacular correspondence on this subject with the Amildar of Maddagiri is forwarded this day under Vernacular No. 4431, dated 8th December 1874.

From the Offg. Superintendent of the Inam Settlement, To the Deputy Superintendent of the Mysore Revenue Survey, No. 316, dated Bangalore, 4th December 1874.

In reply to your letter No. 1014 of the 12th ultimo, I have the honor to state that the village of Shrinivaspur therein alluded to was not brought under our settlement either as a jodi or mahaljodi village.

2. The Amil reports (No. 970 of the 21st ultimo) that it has been entered in the Revenue account as a "Kayam Izara" village from Kalayukti (A. D. 1799—1800) on a payment of Rs. 29—6—2. In the Jamabandi Goshvara accounts of 1858 and 1863, received from the Secretary's Office with his docket No. 6296—403 of the 30th ultimo, the same village is similarly entered and its beriz has been included in the total of the nagadiyat collection.

3. There are no records in my Office of this village, and it will be seen from the foregoing that it is not entered in the kayamgutta inam village list.

4. I regret the delay in replying to your reference, but this was unavoidable owing to the references having to be sent for.

Memo by the Officiating Superintendent of the Inam Settlement, No. 134, dated Bangalore, 7th January 1875.

In reply, has the honor to state that the kayamgutta list alluded to in para 3 was prepared in the Chief Commissioner's Daftar and sent to this Office for guidance, a * copy thereof is attached for information. Under the rules in force, the Inam Department holds no enquiry into the tenure of the villages entered in this list.

* Will follow.

2. The village of Shrinivaspur is not entered in the above list. The Maddagiri Taluk was settled by Mr. Assistant Soob Rao, and there is no record of any enquiry having been made by him at that time regarding the said village.

3. On receipt of the Deputy Superintendent's letter No. 1014, dated 12th November 1874, the Amildar of the Taluk was applied to; he replied to the effect recorded in para 2 of my No. 316, dated 4th December 1874, *viz*, that it was a "Kayam Izara village." The Commissioner of the Division has been further addressed on the subject this day, and if necessary a further report shall be made to you on receipt of his answer.

No. 8008—Rev. 484, dated Bangalore, 6th February, 1875.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner concurs with Colonel Anderson's opinion as to the necessity of making a regular investigation of kayamgutta grants. With this view, Sir Richard Meade directs that, on the commencement of the Survey operations of each Taluk, the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey should send to this Office, through the Commissioner of the Division, a list of all the kayamgutta or mahaljodi villages in the Taluk, as directed in the marginally noted * letter, and authoritatively ascertain which of the villages should be exempted from all enquiry as kayamgutta proper and which should be disposed of as invalid grants.

* To Superintendent, Nundydroog Division, No. 3942—91 of the 27th October 1869.
From Superintendent, Nundydroog Division, No. 3980—120, dated 7th December 1869.

2. The enclosures of the Survey Commissioner's Memorandum are returned to him.

H. WELLESLEY,
Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 9th February 1875.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 1967, dated Poona, 12th December 1874.

I have the honor to forward for the consideration of the Chief Commissioner, the report of the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, on the proposed revision of assessment of 65 Government villages formerly comprised in the Yelahanka Taluk and transferred about four years ago to the Bangalore Taluk. No map is appended to Captain Grant's report; the position of these villages is north and north-east of the town of Bangalore and all within 11 miles of that place, some being very much nearer.

2. These villages contain an area of 51 square miles with a population of 11,594 or 227 to the square mile. In all advantages they are very much on a par with the villages of the old Kengeri Taluk reported on by my No. 1942, dated 10th instant.

3. The collections for the last 20 years are shewn in the statement at para 14 of Captain Grant's report. In the first year the realized revenue was Rs. 16,870, which with some annual fluctuations rose to Rs. 24,041 in 1867—68, and thence fell to Rs. 19,656 in 1872—73. In these villages the conversion of the batayi into cash payments appears in great contrast to that which was noticed in Kengeri. The mode of realization here was merely changed, the net amount realized being nearly the same.

4. It is proposed to extend the rates already introduced and working with fair success in the Bangalore Taluk for the last two years into these villages. These rates are shewn with their estimated effect in the two groups into which he has divided these villages in the statements following his 20th para. From the rates proposed the following revenue result is anticipated in comparison with the realized amount of 1872—73, both under the head of State revenue and cesses on Government occupied land.

	Old system.	Estimated future Revenue.	Increase.
Land Revenue	19,656	23,836	..
Grazing and fruit trees	883	800	...
	20,539	24,636	4,097
Local cess	861	1,489	...
Irrigation cess	...	605	...
Total cesses on Government lands	861	2,094	1,233
Cesses on Minor Inams	...	543	543
Total Cesses.....	861	2637	1,776

5. From the estimated realizations in occupied land, Rs. 24,636, about Rs. 1,500 may be required to be deducted for the remuneration of the village officers, leaving a net State revenue of Rs. 23,136, or Rs. 2,597 or about 11 per cent increase on the realizations of 1872—73. Some extent of land may have been claimed and recorded as occupied by the Survey which was not really occupied before, but this cannot in so small an area amount to more than two or three hundred rupees. This item is too insignificant to be brought into the calculations

6. Under the head of Government unoccupied arable waste land there appears of garden land only acres 3, bearing assessment Rs. 12, of rice there are acres 535 bearing Survey assessment Rs. 2,511, of this we may expect some will be taken up in the course of a year or two after the settlement. Of the dry land area acres 9,478 bearing Survey assessment Rs. 8,860, some may also be taken up, but of either rice or dry crop how much will come into occupation we can hardly make any useful estimate. It is clear however that there is room for a material increase of revenue. The most certain field however for an immediate increase will be found in a careful sale of the annual grazing farm, some small area of the Government unoccupied waste it may be necessary to give for free grazing lands, but the area of Government unarable waste acres 5,420 will in the main suffice for this purpose.

7. The local cesses I have not considered as an addition to the revenue, as their proceeds go back again at once into the villages from which they are raised.

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8. The rates of assessment proposed are calculated on the assumption that the irrigation cess would be separately levied at one anna in the rupee on the assessment of wet lands. In accordance with recent orders on this point this cess will merge in the assessment and an addition to the rates on wet land sufficient to produce the equivalent of this cess will be made.

9. Considering the past realizations from these villages in comparison with the prices of past years and that the rates proposed are based on those already working successfully in the old Bangalore Taluk adjacent, I do not think that any material objection can be urged to the proposed settlement The estimated State revenue, Rs. 23,136, is but little in excess of the average of the past 10 years Rs. 22,121, and is considerably less than that of 1867—68, the year of highest realizations, Rs. 24,041 to attain that amount in fact some considerable amount of the unoccupied arable waste must come into occupation, and that this result will follow in the course of a year or two may be fairly hoped.

10. The old assessment was as usual very unequal both on whole villages and on individuals. As regards whole villages this will be clear from an inspection of the figures in columns 17 and 18 of Appendix B to Captain Grant's letter. It would be contrary to human nature if those who have hitherto enjoyed terms more favorable than their neighbours would not prefer the old state of things, but to remedy undoubted inequalities of this nature is one at any rate of the prime objects of the settlement and no settlement could be made if this principle was abandoned. That such great inequalities in the old assessment have now to be remedied is doubtless to be regretted, but if the principle of a fair and equable assessment on all lands is to be adhered to, this difficulty must be faced.

11. The Commissioner of the Division in his letter No. 257 of the 30th October last appended reckons the increase proposed at 21 per cent, but this is only after making no deductions for the sums which will go back again to the Shanbhogs, and this result is also attained by reckoning the increase under local cesses as a pure addition to taxation. If the sums levied from the ryots by the Shanbhogs, especially in the form of "Aya," were added to the past realizations, the present and estimated future weight of taxation in these villages would exhibit a very different comparative result to that now presented.

12. In his final letter regarding these villages, No 900 of the 14th ultimo, Captain Grant generally discusses the Commissioner's remarks regarding the proposed assessment, and in what he says I beg to express my concurrence.

13. Captain Grant alludes in his last para to his intention of commencing the settlement early in the season, but these villages and the old Kengeri Taluk will not be taken in hand before the settlement of the taluks in Nagar is finished, and they will not be completed before the month of May.

From the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 804, dated Dharwar, 13th October 1874.

I have the honor to submit the following proposals for the revision of the assessment of 65 villages of the Bangalore Taluk. These villages, as stated in my report No. 580, dated 3rd December 1871, on the settlement of the Bangalore Taluk, were transferred from the Yelahanka Taluk, too late to admit of their being included in the revision at that time.

2. The Bangalore Taluk now comprises 93 Government villages already settled, 51 villages transferred from the Kengeri Taluk in October 1873, and 65 villages received from the Yelahanka Taluk in 1870. It is with the last mentioned 65 villages that the present report deals. The Maguis or ancient sub-divisions into which they were divided and the number of villages in each are given in the following statement:—

Maguí.	Number of Government villages.	Number of alienated villages.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
Yelahanka	47	29	76	
Krishnarajpur	18	13	31	
Total.....	65	42	107	

3. The 42 Inam villages are not dealt with in the present report. I dismiss them therefore with the remark that they contain a gross area of 24 square miles.

4. The 65 Government villages under report comprise an area, in round numbers, of 51 square miles with a resident population of 11,594 souls or 227 to the square mile. The following is the detail of the whole area :—

	Acres.
Government occupied land	14,293
Government arable waste	10,016
Government unarable waste	5,420
Inam lands	3,210
Total....	32,939

5. Premising that a great deal of the matter in my report No. 580 of the 3rd December 1871, on the revision of the assessment of the Bangalore Taluk, is strictly applicable to the villages now under report, the following is a brief sketch of their leading features and circumstances.

6. The villages of the Yelahanka Magni lie immediately to the north, and those of Krishnarajpur immediately to the north-east of the old Bangalore Taluk, the most remote villages of the two Magnis being only 11 and 8 miles distant respectively from the limits of the Bangalore Cantonment. The appearance of the country is very uniform, poor shallow red soil on the uplands improving considerably in quality in the low lands which are occupied by chains of tanks and wet cultivation. Topes of trees are however common and speak well for the fertility of the soil poor as it seems.

7. The people are exceedingly well off, a condition due, not to superiority of climate or the fertility of the soil, but to the remarkable facility with which the ryots are able to dispose of almost whatever surplus produce they can raise comprising grain, straw and even manure, the latter being often diverted from its proper destination—the ryot's own field—and sent into Bangalore for sale.

8. The climate is certainly good, the average rain-fall for three years beginning with 1870 being nearly 31 inches.

9. The staple crop in the dry lands which are chiefly highlying is ragi. The ground-nut, a very paying product, is sometimes raised in the lower lying dry lands.

10. In the wet lands are produced several kinds of rice of a fair description with a moderate proportion of sugar cane. The cultivation of cane has much decreased of late years according to popular account. I find that it is now raised in 15 villages of Yelahanka and in only two of Krishnarajpur. To the batayi system, which was in force until a very short time ago, I am inclined to attribute the deficiency in cane cultivation, while the present unequal distribution of the wet assessment has a great deal to answer for in the same direction. Cane requires tanks which run late into the hot weather, and as there are few first class tanks no very large proportion of cane in the rice lands can be expected, but I am convinced that the quantity now grown is below the capability of soil and water available. Cane is grown with comparative ease when there is a well to supplement the tank supply, but the above remarks apply to pure tank irrigation.

11. The gardens are irrigated either wholly from wells or from wells and tank combined. They produce "Panvel," sugar cane and vegetables chiefly, with scarcely any superior produce such as supari and cocoanut. There is scarcely a well which does not obtain either direct or indirect benefit from some tank and therefore it is not expedient to divide these gardens into two classes of tank garden and well garden respectively.

12. So far as regards means of communication the tract under report occupies an almost unrivalled position. Yelahanka has a first class road running through its western villages from Bangalore to Tumkúr, a second class road through the Town of Yelahanka from Bangalore, and from Yelahanka second class and third class roads branching off to Chikballapur and Dodballapur respectively. Krishnarajpur has the old Madras road, and the Railway, fairly situated for all the villages of the Magni. The Kadgodi Station on the Bangalore-Jakarpet line of railway is only four miles distant from the Town of Krishnarajpur.

13. There are small weekly markets held at Banavar in the Yelahanka Magni and at Krishnarajpur, while some of the north-eastern villages frequent the market of Bet-Hossur in the Devanhalli Taluk. I need scarcely say however that these little markets affect the commercial prosperity of the people to but a very small extent compared with the advantages they gain by their proximity to Bangalore.

14. The collections in the 65 villages under report have been as follows during the last 20 years beginning with 1853—54 :—

Year.	Batayi.	Nagadi.	Total Nagadi and Batayi.
1	2	3	4
1853—54	4,092	12,778	16,870
1854—55	5,920	12,251	18,171
1855—56	6,761	11,168	17,929
1856—57	3,744	13,757	17,501
1857—58	6,424	13,302	19,726
1858—59	3,487	13,689	17,176
1859—60	5,977	16,207	22,184
1860—61	5,508	15,419	20,927
1861—62	4,525	15,366	19,891
1862—63	4,158	16,115	20,273
1863—64	5,897	16,857	22,754
1864—65	3,107	17,209	20,316
1865—66	2,725	19,675	22,400
1866—67	774	22,331	23.105
1867—68	556	23,485	24,041
1868—69	240	23,067	23,307
1869—70	103	22,283	22,386
1870—71	553	21,728	22,281
1871—72	343	20,626	20,969
1872—73	550	19,106	19,656
Five years' average			21,720
Ten years' do			22,121
Twenty years' do			20.593

15. The important measure of commuting Batayi into Nagadi tenure took place apparently about 1864—65, and by the year 1866—67, the former had been almost entirely supplanted by the latter. Up to that time the collections had fluctuated exceedingly, now greater now less, not under the influence of normal causes such for instance as a fall or rise in prices but in proportion to the vigour with which the batayi system was worked and according to the quantity of water annually stored in the tanks. Since 1867, nearly the whole of the revenue has been realized under the nagadi system and consequently we find that there has been a perfectly natural falling off in the amount collected, consequent upon the fall in prices during the last few years. The operation of commutation has on the whole been successfully carried out presenting in the present instance a marked contrast to what has occurred under similar circumstances in other parts of the Bangalore District, where the conversion of batayi into nagadi has not been so successful.

16. The figures representing the past annual settlements, under the circumstances above described, are of little use for the purpose of comparison, but they shew that the villages under report are well able to pay a considerably larger revenue than was collected when the batayi system was in full force. The falling off in the collections since 1867—68 has not been greater than was to be expected from the fall in prices combined with the inequality of the old rates. The nagadi system has evidently been as advantageous to Government as it has been to the ryots, but there has been a good deal of inequality in the weight with which the assessment bore upon villages, and still greater inequality as regards individual holdings, and the test of falling prices was too severe for the collections to remain steady under such circumstances.

17. It is very difficult to judge of the effect of the past annual settlements upon a District in which the batayi system has had a large place. In fixing the absolute amount of assessment to be levied from the whole of the villages now under report, I am therefore obliged to take for my guidance the Survey rates which have been already sanctioned and have been working successfully in the adjoining villages of the Bangalore Taluk as it originally stood. The subjoined statement exhibits my proposed grouping of villages for the purpose of assessing dry crop, wet and garden lands.

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Group.	Number of villages.	Maximum rate for dry crop.	Maximum rate for wet land.	Maximum rate for garden.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
I	20	2 12 0	9 0 0	16 0 0	
II	45	2 8 0			

18. Wet and garden lands, it will be seen, have the same maximum rate proposed for both groups, while dry crop lands have maximum rates of Rs. 2—12—0 and 2—8—0, proposed for 1st and 2nd groups respectively. The slight distinction thus represented in the case of dry crop lands is called for by the advantages which are undoubtedly enjoyed by the villages situated on the various high roads where a better price is commanded for fodder. With this one exception there is nothing in the circumstances of the villages under report which in any way calls for different maximum rates. The whole tract is of very little extent, and all the villages are within easy reach of Bangalore.

19. The maximum dry crop rate for the 1st group is the same as was proposed for the 2nd group in the old Bangalore Taluk, and the rates may be said to be pitched just a little lower than was done in the case of the villages more immediately adjoining the Cantonment and which constituted the old Bangalore Taluk.

20. The maximum rate for wet land in Bangalore was Rs. 10—0—0; in the present case a maximum rate of Rs. 9—0—0 is proposed. For garden the maximum rate in Bangalore was Rs. 20—0—0. for the villages now under report Rs. 16—0—0 seems suitable. The effect of adopting my proposals is shewn in the subjoined statement.

Class.	No. of villages.	Garden.			Wet.			Dry Crop.		
		Area.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Area.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Area.	Assessment.	Average rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I	20	211	1,422	6 11 10	506	2,562	5 1 0	4,533	5,412	1 3 1
II	45	267	1,711	6 6 6	842	3,991	4 11 10	7,934	8,738	1 1 7
	65	478	3,133	„	1,348	6,553	„	12,467	14,150	„

21. The extent and assessment of the unoccupied arable lands are shewn in the next statement.

Class.	No. of villages.	Garden.			Rice.			Dry Crop.		
		Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I	20	3	12 0 0	4 0 0	240	1,136	4 11 9	3,997	3,929	0 15 9
II	45	0	0	0	295	1,375	4 10 7	5,481	4,931	0 14 5
	65	3	12 0 0		535	2,511		9,478	8,860	

22. The next statement exhibits the extent and assessment of Inam lands.

Class.	No. of villages.	Garden.		Rice.		Dry Crop.		Total.	
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessmen
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	20	17	118	234	1,188	805	965	1,056	2,271
II	45	40	190	273	1,377	1,841	1,968	2,154	3,535
	65	57	308	507	2,565	2,646	2,933	3,210	5,806

23. The following statement shews the total arable area and assessment of the villages under report including Government occupied, unoccupied and Inam lands. The collections for 1872—73 are exhibited against the results of the proposed assessment, in columns 4 and 6.

Class.	Number of villages.	By old accounts.		By Survey.									
				Government occupied land.		Government unoccupied arable land.		Total occupied and un-occupied land.		Inam land.		Total Government and Inam lands.	
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I	20	0	8,344	5,250	9,396	4,210	5,077	9,490	14,473	1,056	2,271	10,546	16,71
II	45	0	11,312	9,043	14,440	5,776	6,306	14,819	20,746	2,154	3,535	16,973	24,28
	65	0	19,656	14,293	23,836	10,016	11,383	24,309	35,219	3,210	5,806	27,519	41,02

24. The proceeds from grazing and fruit trees amounted in 1872—73 to Rs. 883. Under the proposed settlement I will estimate about the same sum, but if the annual sale of grazing is properly carried out after the settlement I think very much more should be realized.

25. The Local Fund cess of half an anna on the rupee brought in, in 1872—73, Rs 861. The amount collectable under the new settlement will be as follows :—

	Rupees.
Local cess of one anna	1,489
Irrigation cess of one anna	605
Local and Irrigation cess on minor Inams	513
	2,637

26. The result of the proposed settlement may be summed up as follows :—

Land Revenue 1872—73	19,656
Grazing and Fruit trees 1872—73	883
Half anna Local cess do	861
Total under old system....	21,400
Survey assessment on occupied lands	23,836
Grazing and Fruit trees	883
Local Fund	1,489
Irrigation cess	605
Local Fund and Irrigation cess on minor Inam lands ..	513
Total under Survey system....	27,356

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27. There is thus an immediate gain on the occupied lands, excluding all calculation of receipts from the Local Fund and Irrigation cesses, of Rs. 4,180 or about 21 per cent over the collections of 1872—73.

28. The grain levies hitherto payable to the Shanbhog, and of the payment of which we are about to relieve the ryot, have been very considerable, and as Government will have to undertake the payment of both Patels and Shanbhogs to the extent of perhaps 1,500 Rs., the increase proposed is very moderate; considering the inequality of the old assessment I may here mention that the Patels receive little if any "Aya" or grain payments, but the quantity paid to the Shanbhog is very large and falls upon the cultivators of the rice lands with special severity.

29. All circumstances considered I have every hope that the present settlement will be a successful one. The benefits which may usually be expected to arise from a definite assessment of the land revenue are likely to be pre-eminently great in the case of villages so prosperously situated as those now under report. The incentive to improvement and expenditure of capital which an improved tenure must necessarily carry with it ought, under a proper administration of the settlement, to lead to the gradual occupancy of the waste lands.

30. An immediate increase to the revenue has been obtained by the adoption of rates which certainly cannot be said to be too high, and therefore, so far, the proposed settlement must be considered satisfactory; while it is not unreasonable, considering the really great advantages enjoyed by the villages under report, to anticipate that there will be a further increase of revenue after the lapse of a few years. This increase may not come in the shape of a great extension of cultivation, so long as present prices continue, but I am convinced that a larger revenue will be obtained from the waste lands under proper management.

The appendices to the present report are (1) a Price List (A) and (2) a Detailed Statement (B) shewing the effect of the proposed revision, village by village, and containing statistical information regarding population and other matters.

In conclusion, I beg that sanction may be obtained as soon as possible to enable me to give out the new rates early during the coming season.

APPENDIX A.

List of Prices in the Magnis of Yelahanka and Krishnarajpur of the Bangalore Taluk.

Year.	Seers for 1 Rupee.		Jaggery per Maund.			Remarks.
	Rice.	Ragi.				
1	2	3		4		5
1852—53	26	78	0	13	0	
1853—54	20	78	0	14	0	
1854—55	16	50	0	14	0	
1855—56	13	40	0	12	0	
1856—57	13	40	0	15	0	
1857—58	13	40	1	10	0	
1858—59	11	23	1	11	0	
1859—60	11	22	1	5	0	
1860—61	11	27	1	1	0	
1861—62	12	0	1	4	0	
1862—63	11	27	1	10	0	
1863—64	11	28	1	3	0	
1864—65	9	30	1	9	0	
1865—66	8	21	1	13	0	
1866—67	6	10	2	4	0	
1867—68	8	14	1	14	0	
1868—69	8	23	1	8	0	
1869—70	9	31	2	0	0	
1870—71	10	55	1	9	4	
1871—72	10	54	1	2	10	
1872—73	10	47	1	7	8	

APPENDIX-B.—Statement shewing the Area, Cultivation, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, Houses, Population District, reported on in Survey Superintendent's

Class.					By Survey Accounts.									
								Government cultivated.				Government Waste.			
Dry Crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Number.	Name of Village.	Total area.	Inam acres.	Cultivable.	Garden acres.	Rice acres.	Dry Crop acres.	Total.	Garden acres.	Rice acres.	Dry Crop acres.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
First Class Dry Crop Villages, maximum rate Rs. 2 12 0.			1	Yelahanka	932	148	157	45	20	553	618	...	2	7	9
			2	Virsagar	242	43	31	10	15	71	96	...	8	64	72
			3	Sivanhalli	240	31	19	4	28	131	163	...	27	...	27
			4	Avalhalli	749	66	162	2	50	178	230	...	9	282	291
			5	Harohalli	707	56	120	6	50	207	263	...	23	245	268
			6	Puthalli	625	32	94	6	8	160	174	...	14	311	325
			7	Singanayakanhalli	785	69	178	5	5	233	233	...	...	323	323
			8	Wangfika	871	31	343	34	10	113	157	...	...	140	140
			9	Yelahanka Ammikere	210	...	64	2	66	...	68	...	78	...	78
			10	Chooksandra	491	25	62	8	21	264	293	...	...	111	111
			11	Dasarhalli	420	29	41	11	3	236	250	...	...	160	160
			12	Alalsandra	725	37	113	12	30	154	196	...	20	362	382
			13	Nagsandra	389	32	58	17	22	133	172	2	...	125	127
			14	Pinya	1,393	38	101	1	...	623	624	...	...	630	630
			15	Krishnarajpur	697	151	129	2	63	304	369	...	5	63	68
			16	Dyavasandra	561	140	70	3	9	164	176	...	14	152	166
			17	Holi	1,536	79	216	9	5	468	482	1	40	718	759
			18	Subramanya	613	43	115	4	45	218	267	...	...	218	218
			19	Kalkurhalli	549	46	59	16	45	238	299	...	...	145	145
			20	Viswanathnaganhalli	157	...	16	14	11	93	120	...	...	1	1
				Total of the 1st Class Villages.....	12,703	1,056	2,157	211	506	4,535	5,250	3	240	3,997	4,240
Second Class Dry Crop Lands, maximum Rs. 2 8 0.	Second Class Rice Lands, maximum Rs. 9 0 0.	Second Class Garden Lands, maximum Rs. 16 0 0.	1	Sigenhalli	454	28	68	...	33	88	121	...	...	237	237
			2	Rungonhalli	493	24	142	3	15	169	187	...	13	127	140
			3	Kempanhalli	134	18	26	3	2	45	50	...	1	39	40
			4	Gantiganhalli	620	47	213	...	24	129	153	...	47	160	207
			5	Dobbethalli	561	34	59	1	5	219	225	...	...	243	243
			6	Atur	590	33	98	15	55	202	272	...	5	182	187
			7	Kogilu	931	118	126	5	46	298	348	...	31	308	339
			8	Nagdasanhalli	388	31	45	5	...	117	122	...	...	190	190
			9	Timlu	795	45	137	1	41	271	313	...	1	299	300
			10	Kenchanhalli	175	38	36	1	7	34	42	...	...	59	59
			11	Manchahalli	216	...	15	...	5	54	59	...	9	133	142
			12	Vaderpur	555	278	26	...	...	16	16	...	...	235	235
			13	Kempapur	231	16	7	12	...	185	197	...	...	1	1
			14	Singanayakanhalli	205	...	137	...	3	...	3	...	63	...	63
			15	Mudlanhalli	157	6	2	2	...	55	57	...	...	92	92
			16	Chikkur	750	82	200	3	35	274	312	...	...	161	161
			17	Satapigehalli	447	48	57	...	19	120	139	...	...	173	173
			18	Agadhara	496	40	84	1	33	101	135	...	...	287	287
			19	Gastik mpalhalli	120	95	2	...	...	25	25	...	...	...	...
			20	Bawasur	828	163	229	4	40	341	385	...	41	10	51
			21	Somshettihalli	435	40	36	10	27	187	224	...	...	135	135
			22	Gutadhalli	200	19	38	2	3	129	134	...	...	9	9
			23	Mysagal-hunnenhalli	183	17	15	...	1	143	144	...	...	7	7
			24	Kannivanhalli	192	24	30	2	7	182	191	...	...	23	23
			25	Chikbethalli	408	18	117	3	6	107	115	...	...	172	172
			26	Ganigenhalli	376	75	33	3	22	134	159	...	1	78	79
			27	Abigere	376	31	52	37	6	215	258	...	1	34	35
			28	Chiksandra	554	16	66	3	6	249	258	...	...	14	14
			29	Jalhalli	694	35	67	6	11	443	464	...	...	68	68
			30	Kavisbanhalli	899	51	89	45	29	537	611	...	14	131	145
			31	Sikadhalli	303	14	91	1	...	196	197	...	...	1	1
			32	Doddonsandra	551	27	74	4	26	169	199	...	...	251	251
			33	Yaksanadi dawte	200	6	8	3	3	68	76	...	...	110	110
			34	Chikbonsandra	489	15	12	2	7	105	114	...	2	346	348
			35	Kodigehalli	351	36	33	...	8	149	157	...	1	124	125
			36	Hermavu	801	87	91	37	33	523	593	...	...	25	25
			37	Basapapur	341	262	50	...	12	2	14	...	15	...	15
			38	Kelsahalli	651	21	280	6	2	202	210	...	...	123	123
			39	Bairatikhane	140	16	12	...	2	18	20	...	33	49	82
			40	Gedalhalli	301	24	27	5	8	215	228	...	6	16	22
			41	Kansandra	978	80	76	7	67	472	546	...	...	276	276
			42	Rachanhalli	658	55	81	9	119	258	386	...	10	123	133
			43	Dasarhalli	581	27	114	27	9	215	251	...	...	159	159
			44	Nagareshnagarhalli	270	12	23	1	20	126	147	...	...	97	97
			45	Kolnur	359	21	32	...	21	110	131	...	1	174	175
				Total of the 2nd Class.....	20,222	2,154	3,249	267	812	7,934	9,013	...	295	5,481	5,976
			65	Total of the 1st and 2nd Class Villages.....	32,939	3,210	5,420	478	1,318	12,468	14,293	3	535	9,478	10,016

and past and proposed Survey Assessment of the 65 villages of the Bangalore Taluk of the Bangalore
letter No. 804, dated 13th October 1874.

Past Collection on cultivated Lands.	Survey Kanal or Standard Assessment.								Cattle.			Carts.						
	Government cultivated.				Government Waste.													
	Total Assessment.	Assessment on Garden Lands.	Assessment on Rice Lands.	Assessment on Dry Crop Lands	Total Assessment.	Assessment on Garden lands.	Assessment on Rice Lands.	Assessment on Dry Crop Lands	Agricultural.	Other Cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large, Hath Kandi.	Total.	Population.	No. of Houses.	Ploughs.	REMARKS.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
1,149	1,061	285	103	673	13	..	7	6	245	493	738	1	23	24	1,760	454	131	
172	182	51	45	86	98	...	36	62	31	73	104	1	..	1	102	21	15	
291	249	26	106	159	106	...	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
384	412	19	243	151	265	...	34	231	82	175	257	9	..	9	224	48	41	
512	560	71	243	246	314	...	119	195	121	268	389	13	..	13	200	61	58	
173	257	40	25	192	340	...	54	286	61	81	142	11	...	11	111	15	30	
333	337	4	36	252	335	...	...	335	64	236	300	6	...	6	164	29	32	
286	380	53	54	126	114	...	...	114	28	39	67	...	...	...	93	16	14	
893	422	18	401	1	434	...	434	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
359	302	82	10	220	75	...	...	75	81	138	220	21	1	22	192	36	30	
231	349	155	16	208	75	...	...	75	63	60	123	5	1	6	122	28	28	
349	405	61	148	191	360	...	90	270	61	137	198	12	..	12	200	40	30	
333	313	126	94	123	98	10	..	88	54	165	219	5	...	5	172	33	23	
785	664	7	...	657	641	..	...	634	194	308	502	15	3	18	480	97	87	
639	782	12	360	410	108	...	27	81	118	240	358	23	1	24	692	163	48	
187	287	16	43	228	322	...	56	166	58	94	152	6	3	9	181	28	29	
703	776	11	25	740	1,092	2	173	897	144	253	403	...	23	23	403	146	74	
891	517	21	239	257	237	..	...	237	61	64	198	...	1	1	149	43	32	
542	684	80	261	343	175	..	...	175	99	169	268	...	16	16	250	53	44	
240	273	78	38	157	2	...	...	2	14	7	21	4	1	5	18	5	7	
8,314	9,396	1,122	2,562	5,412	5,077	12	1,136	3,929	1,585	2,974	4,559	152	73	225	5,576	1,721	754	
180	238	..	135	103	228	...	...	228	92	29	51	2	1	3	50	12	11	
341	269	25	43	192	171	..	63	108	83	302	385	14	..	14	203	41	29	
92	79	17	7	55	43	..	4	39	20	78	98	...	...	...	60	18	11	
317	286	...	146	140	277	.	151	126	67	107	170	10	1	11	182	43	30	
357	241	12	9	240	204	.	...	204	98	177	275	14	..	14	257	49	48	
413	591	130	261	200	164	..	29	135	30	112	151	6	..	6	122	25	20	
319	519	21	97	420	480	..	180	300	23	48	71	..	...	..	85	25	14	
150	168	38	...	124	177	...	...	177	32	78	110	4	...	4	121	24	16	
311	443	7	144	292	454	.	2	252	104	203	307	15	..	15	232	68	52	
58	76	3	31	42	54	.	...	54	24	49	73	3	..	3	67	9	12	
41	80	2	18	60	164	...	29	135	12	28	40	4	...	4	31	6	9	
7	16	...	..	16	177	.	...	177	7	5	12	1	...	1	20	5	4	
87	208	48	...	160	1	...	...	1	16	26	42	6	..	6	44	9	8	
14	34	..	18	16	335	...	335	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
30	71	10	...	61	90	...	...	90	6	35	41	...	...	...	16	3	3	
552	623	26	297	300	135	...	...	135	85	184	269	17	1	18	343	67	46	
176	192	...	79	120	132	...	...	132	70	95	165	13	..	13	198	35	33	
136	232	3	124	105	231	.	.	231	15	57	102	2	8	10	101	22	21	
..	21	..	..	21	...	.	.	...	6	4	10	..	..	..	10	2	3	
757	677	53	274	370	247	.	238	9	173	332	505	12	8	20	771	191	87	
318	349	85	126	138	117	..	..	117	48	168	216	1	3	4	144	46	23	
178	155	18	11	126	6	.	.	6	39	77	116	6	...	6	91	19	19	
123	152	1	1	150	6	.	.	6	9	10	19	..	..	..	23	6	5	
118	146	12	20	114	21	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
262	200	10	16	174	149	...	.	149	51	70	121	4	...	4	121	32	25	
191	247	23	94	170	62	...	2	60	52	172	224	6	..	6	171	28	23	
447	388	356	20	252	29	...	2	27	43	87	130	8	..	8	129	33	23	
181	263	19	22	222	12	..	..	12	26	55	81	2	...	2	85	6	13	
215	406	30	40	126	42	..	..	42	110	146	256	15	..	15	282	83	55	
695	896	312	146	138	162	...	63	99	57	99	156	3	...	3	150	38	25	
35	162	6	...	156	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
267	298	23	88	187	198	...	...	198	82	122	204	16	...	16	193	41	40	
15	120	16	20	84	111	...	...	111	22	38	60	..	..	..	85	10	10	
119	168	13	31	124	327	...	9	318	28	82	110	4	..	4	55	15	14	
145	219	..	43	176	139	...	7	132	29	41	70	4	...	4	76	19	13	
718	1,061	196	135	730	24	...	...	24	45	43	88	1	11	12	209	41	25	
31	48	...	47	1	45	...	45	..	8	30	38	..	..	..	14	5	4	
488	300	40	7	253	111	...	..	111	46	80	126	..	2	2	139	54	22	
7	32	..	7	25	198	...	126	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
191	334	25	31	278	43	...	25	18	54	42	96	2	1	3	161	56	27	
643	1,019	31	353	635	106	...	...	306	176	212	388	14	30	44	426	69	86	
719	1,170	48	736	386	180	..	63	117	67	111	178	1	11	12	200	31	32	
311	369	78	31	260	135	...	...	135	95	138	233	21	1	25	272	59	46	
185	252	8	74	170	123	...	...	123	18	5	23	...	3	3	85	7	8	
217	210	..	81	159	215	..	2	213	22	42	64	..	7	7	81	23	10	
11,312	14,440	1,711	3,901	8,738	6,396	...	1,375	4,931	2,058	3,814	5,872	237	88	325	6,018	1,529	1,010	
19,656	23,836	3,133	6,553	14,150	11,383	12	2,511	8,860	3,643	6,788	10,431	389	161	550	11,594	2,620	1,764	

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 9th February 1875.

From the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, To the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey, No. 257, dated Bangalore, 30th October 1874.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 805 of the 13th instant, and the printed copy of report to which it gave cover, on the subject of the proposed settlement of the 65 villages of the Magnis of Yelahanka and Krishnarajpur of the Bangalore Taluk.

2. There are only one or two points which I think require mention, as on the whole the report seems very satisfactory.

3. The increase over the existing settlement is 21 per cent. and the bulk of this is obtained by an increase of assessment on 25 villages out of the 65 which you propose to settle, and with every advantage of position both as regards a market, and proximity to a centre of population, I am disposed to apprehend that an increase such as this, when confined to such a limited area, may press a little heavily ; especially as it is not apparent that this excess has been obtained to any marked extent by bringing to book concealed cultivation.

4. Of course the quarter portion of the above increase is obtained from the garden and wet lands, the maximum rates on which are Rs. 16 and 9 respectively, the average being Rs. 6-9-2 and 4-14-5, which rates I consider rather high, and though it may be safe, and not altogether unfair, to fix high rates on considerations of locality and favorable position, yet I should be glad to find the increase more moderate, as, unless the land is very good, some of these rates may press with undue severity, and if practicable it is a highly desirable object to avoid this, as it is advisable that the people should be induced to look upon the advance of the survey and settlement as a boon, and never as an arrangement to be apprehended.

5. I hope as you advance that you will find maximum rates of Rs. 12 and 7 for garden and wet sufficient, even when the lands are well placed, and then I should have no fear of any lands being thrown up, but should look forward instead to a considerable additional area being taken up for cultivation, as it is only the fear of relinquishments that makes me at any time hesitate to accept your rates, which, I have no doubt, have been very fully and maturely considered.

6. The printed report and Appendix B are herewith returned.

From the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey, Mysore, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 900, dated Dharwar, 14th November 1874.

I have the honor to forward the marginally noted correspondence which has taken place between the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division and myself upon the subject of the proposed settlement of 65 villages of the Krishnarajpur and Yelahanka Magnis of the Bangalore Taluk. Colonel Pearse, while considering my proposals on the whole satisfactory, notices in para 3 of his letter that the bulk of the increase resulting from the adoption of my proposed rates is obtained from 25 out of the 65 villages under report. I would merely observe, with reference to the fact thus alluded to, that while it may perhaps point to a want of expediency in having the increase confined to so small an area, it at the same time denotes a very unequal distribution of the assessment under the old system ; it shews moreover that the Survey rates cannot be pitched very high if all the villages excepting the 25 in question have had their assessment little if at all raised by the operation of my proposed settlement.

Printed report No. 804 of the 13th October 1874, with accompaniments from the Superintendent of Survey.

Letter No. 805 of the 13th October forwarding the above to the Commissioner of Nundydroog for opinion.

Letter No. 257 of the 30th October 1874 from the Commissioner of Nundydroog returning the above.

2. The Commissioner in para 4 of his letter observes, with great truth, that the greater portion of the increase has been obtained from the garden and wet lands. This has undoubtedly been the case, and I must confess that I should not have been sorry to have seen the operation of the maximum rates proposed by me result in a more equal distribution of the increase over all descriptions of land, but it must be borne in mind, as was duly stated in para 17 of my report, that I have taken for my guide those maximum rates which have been already sanctioned and found to work satisfactorily in the adjoining villages of this same taluk. There are however several very good reasons why the increase should be greater upon the wet than upon the dry lands, and not the least of these reasons is, that the amount of "Aya" hitherto paid to the Shanbhog upon each acre of rice, and of the payment of which the present settlement relieves the ryot, has been very great, representing, at a very reasonable estimate, a value of no less than from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2-0-0 per acre. The produce of the dry lands has been indented upon to a far less extent, proportionately, to provide "Aya" for the Shanbhogs. I should estimate the grain payments made to the Shanbhogs out of the produce of the wet lands at certainly not less than

Rs. 3,000. This heavy payment has now to cease, and it is therefore only fair that the assessment of the wet lands should be somewhat raised.

3. Taking garden and wet lands under one head, we have 1,826 acres in occupancy, the old assessment upon which was Rs. 6,588, now raised by the proposed settlement to Rs. 9,686. The increase is certainly great, but appears nevertheless warranted by the reasons given in the preceding para. Maximum rates differing from those already adopted in neighbouring villages could not well have been proposed with any show of consistency. It must moreover be borne in mind that the proposed assessment has been distributed over the whole area in a very different manner to the old assessment which, I have ascertained, and can if necessary prove to have been based upon any thing but the productive powers of the soil. The new assessment, as what assessment might not, may err in isolated cases but, as a rule, the assessment has been fixed upon the relative productive powers of the various fields and as a consequence a large increase over the old assessment may fairly be expected.

4. The garden and rice rates which the Commissioner, not unnaturally, considering the large increase they give, views with some doubt as to their expediency are certainly appreciable, and many of the ryots will very probably complain against them at the settlement, but these men will be found to have been paying merely nominal rates hitherto. There are others whose assessment will in all probability be lowered. The garden and rice lands owing to their great value as compared with dry lands will be found to be held by men of considerable influence, and I certainly believe that they have been assessed hitherto much lower in proportion to their value than the dry lands. All circumstances duly considered I have confidence in the suitability of the rates I have proposed.

5 There is not I should think much doubt that as we advance maximum rates somewhat lower than those now proposed will be found to be sufficient as hoped for by the Commissioner in para 5 of his letter.

No. 8104—Rev. 492, dated Bangalore, 9th February 1875.

Order thereon.—The above papers contain proposals for the revision of the assessment in the Yelahanka and Krishnarajpur Magnis of the Bangalore Taluk.

2. The two Magnis in question contain 65 Government and 42 Inam villages.

3. The 65 Government villages, which are dealt with in Captain Grant's report, cover an area of 51 square miles and contain a population of 11,594 souls or nearly 227 to the square mile.

4. There are 2,650 houses, 10,431 head of cattle, 1,764 ploughs and 530 carts. Small weekly markets are held at Banavar in the Yelahanka Magni and at Krishnarajpur. Some of the north-eastern villages use the market of Bet-Halsur in the Devanhalli Taluk.

5. The average rain-fall for 3 years beginning with 1870 was nearly 31 inches. The climate is reported salubrious.

6. The appearance of the country is uniform. The soil is poor and of a reddish hue on the up-lands and of a considerably superior quality in the low-lands, which are occupied by chains of tanks and wet cultivation. Topes of trees are common which shews the fertility of the soil.

7. With regard to means of communication, the tract under reference occupies an unrivalled position, it being intersected by four main lines of road. Krishnarajpur has moreover the Railway fairly situated for all the villages of the Hobli.

8. The people are exceedingly well off, and their prosperous condition is due not to superiority of climate or fertility of the soil, but to the facility with which the ryots can dispose of their surplus produce.

9. The staple crop in the dry lands, which are chiefly high-lying, is ragi; and the ground nut is grown in some of the low dry lands.

10. In the wet lands are cultivated chiefly rice and sugar cane.

11. The gardens, which are irrigated either wholly from wells or from wells and tank combined, produce "Panvel" sugar-cane and vegetables, with scarcely any superior produce, such as supari and cocoanut.

12. The commutation of batayi into nagadi tenure took place about the year 1864—65, and by the year 1866—67, the former had almost entirely been supplanted by the latter. Since 1867, nearly the whole of the revenue has been realized under the nagadi system.

13. The old assessment is stated to have been very unequal both on villages and on individuals. To remedy inequalities of this nature is one of the prime objects of the settlement.

14. The Survey area of the taluk is 32,939 acres, and is classified as follows:—

	Acres.
Government occupied land	14,293
Government arable waste	10,016
Government unarable waste	5,420
Inam lands	3,210
	32,939

15. The average annual collections of revenue throughout the periods of five, ten and twenty years ending with 1872—73 are stated to be Rs. 21,720, 22,121 and 20,593 respectively. The prices current in 1852—53, and the annual average prices for the four years 1869—70 to 1872—73, are shown in the subjoined statement;—

Year.	Seers for one Rupee.		Rs per Maund.	
	Rice.	Ragi.	Jaggery.	
1852—53	26	78	0	13 0
Annual average for 4 years from 1869-70 to 1872-73	9⅔	46¾	1	8 11½

16. From the table given in para 14 of Captain Grant's report, it will be observed that the revenue rose gradually from Rs. 16,870 in 1853—54 to Rs. 24,041 in 1867—68, in which year the collections reached the highest amount. Since then there has been an annual decrease in the collections, which Captain Grant remarks that this fall has not been greater than was to be expected from the fall in prices together with the inequality of the old rates.

17. The following statement exhibits the realizations of revenue with average rates per acre for each class of land in 1872—73:—

Garden.				Rice.				Dry Crop.			
Realizations.			Average rate per acre.	Realizations.			Average rate per acre.	Realizations.			Average rate per acre.
1,785	13	8	6 6 ...	4,823	8	9	4 11 9	13,028	14	4	1 15 0

18. The figures under the head of realizations in the above statement have not been given in the Survey reports or statements, and had therefore to be supplied from the records of this Office.

19. The subjoined statement shews the Survey Superintendent's proposal of grouping the villages for the purpose of assessing dry crop, wet and garden lands. Captain Grant states that in fixing the amount of assessment, he has taken for his guidance the Survey rates which have been already sanctioned and have been working successfully in the adjoining villages of the Bangalore Taluk :—

Group.	No. of villages.	Maximum rate for dry crop	Maximum rate for wet land.	Maximum rate for garden.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
I	20	2—12—0	9—0—0	16—0—0
II	45	2— 8—0		

20. Wet and garden lands, it will be seen, have the same maximum rate proposed, while dry lands have maximum rates of Rs. 2—12—0 and Rs. 2—8—0 proposed for 1st and 2nd groups respectively. The Survey Superintendent remarks that the distinction thus shewn in the case of dry lands is called for by the advantages which are enjoyed by the villages situated on the various high roads, where a better price is commanded by fodder, and that with this one exception there is nothing in the circumstances of the villages under reference which in any way calls for different maximum rates.

21. By adopting the proposed rates the realizations on occupied lands which amounted in 1872—73 to Rs. 19,656 will now amount to Rs. 23,336; in other words the land revenue will be increased by Rs. 4,180 or about 21 per cent.

22. The unoccupied arable lands consist of 10,016 acres and are assessed as below :—

Description of Land.	Area.	Assessment.
	Acres.	Rs.
Dry crop	9,478	8,860
Rice	535	2,511
Garden	3	12
Total..	10,016	11,383

23. The extent and assessment of the inam lands are shewn in the subjoined statement :—

Description of Land.	Area.	Assessment.
	Acres.	Rs.
Dry crop	2,646	2,933
Rice	507	2,565
Garden	57	308
Total...	3,210	5,806

24. The following table shews at a glance the total arable Survey area and assessment of the villages under report :—

Government occupied Land.		Government unoccupied arable waste Land.		Total occupied and unoccupied Land.		Inam Lands.		Total Government and Inam Lands.	
Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment
14,293	23,536	10,016	11,383	24,309	35,219	3,210	5,806	27,519	41,025

25. The proceeds from grazing and fruit trees amounted in 1872—73 to Rs. 883 Under the proposed settlement the Survey Commissioner estimates for Rs. 800 from this source.

26. The following is a comparative statement of the local cesses :—

	Realizations under old System	Estimated under Survey.	Difference.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Local cess		861	1,489	..
Irrigation cess		...	605	...
	Total on Government lands.	861	2,094	1,233
Local Fund and Irrigation cess on minor inams in the Government villages			543	543
				1,776

27. From the estimated realizations in occupied lands including grazing and fruit trees, *viz*, Rs. 24,636, about Rs. 1,500 will have to be deducted for the remuneration of the village officers, leaving a net State revenue of Rs. 23,136, which gives an increase of Rs. 2,597 or of about 11 per cent on the realizations of 1872—73. Some extent of land may have been recorded by the Survey as occupied which was not really so before, but the Survey Commissioner states that in so small an area this cannot amount to more than two or three hundred rupees.

28. The Survey Commissioner and Captain Grant hope that the proposed settlement will be a successful one. It is anticipated that there will be an increase of revenue in future years, from a careful sale of the annual grazing farm and from the waste arable lands under proper management.

29. Colonel Pearse is however of opinion that the increase under the proposed rates of assessment when confined to such a limited area may press a little heavily upon the ryots, and that the maximum rates on the garden and the wet lands, *viz.*, Rs. 16 and 9 respectively, and the average rates thereon, *viz.*, Rs. 6—9—2 and Rs 4—11—5, are rather high. He suggests that the maximum rates of Rs. 12 and 7 for garden and wet lands will be sufficient.

30. The rates of assessment proposed by the Survey Superintendent for the hobli in question are less than those charged by the Survey in the settled portion of the old Bangalore Taluk, in which there has been a steady increase in the taking up of lands for cultivation. This fact is a strong confirmation of the moderation of the rates proposed by Captain Grant, and although the Commissioner's opinion is entitled to great weight, the Chief Commissioner feels that he is justified in sanctioning the settlement.

31. A small increase to the wet rates above proposed will be necessary in order to produce the amount due to the one anna irrigation cess, which under the recent orders is to be merged in the assessment at the introduction of the settlement.

32. The Survey reports contain no suggestions for the improvement of communications the wants of which in this respect are evidently considered to have been already amply provided for.

H. WELLESLEY,
Secretary.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore. No. 1893. dated Poona, 3rd December 1874.

I have the honor to forward the appended report from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, and accompanying correspondence regarding the revision of assessment of the Shimoga Taluk of the same District of the Nagar Division.

2. Before Captain Grant wrote his formal report I had examined the proposed rates of assessment and the statistical returns relating to the past assessment, and the rates now proposed appeared to me fit and proper.

3. The Shimoga Taluk embraces every variety of country and cultivation, from that in the east with every advantage for dry crop cultivation through the intermediate grades down to that in the west where rice is the prevailing cultivation and the dry crop is confined to inferior grains like ragi.

4. In communications the taluk is generally well favored. The population averages 128 to the square mile all over, but the distribution is very unequal; there are several hilly and jungly tracts where the population is very thin, which go far to reduce the general average. Two magnis, Holehonnur and Kudli, as shewn in Captain Grant's 14th para: contain 228 and 165 to the square mile, while Gajanur and Anur, western or jungle magnis, contain but 39 and 67 to the square mile respectively.

5. As regards markets the taluk is also well provided, and the presence of a large non-agricultural population in the town of Shimoga, which has a total population of 13,500, is not without considerable value in inducing a local demand for agricultural produce.

6. In all respects I should consider this a well-to-do tract of country with good advantages in the way of climate, markets and communications; the climate of course differs much in different parts, but it is every where suitable to the kind of cultivation carried on. The soil in the eastern part is much of it of a very superior quality, in the rice lands of the centre and western parts the soil is described by Captain Grant as of poor quality as a rule; from my own observation in a good many parts of this taluk I should consider this character of the soil to be in general less favorable than it merits.

7. At para 21 Captain Grant gives a tabular statement shewing the revenue history of the taluk since 1846-47. The collections gradually rose year by year from the sum of Rs. 45,479 in the 1st year to Rs. 81,006 in 1863-64, falling again in the following and successive years with but small check to Rs. 72,790 in 1872-73, the last year of the statement. It is to be noticed that while the demand has fallen from Rs. 96,911 in 1867-68 to Rs. 77,721 in 1872-73, the realizations have only fallen from Rs. 83,977 to Rs. 72,790 owing to a much more sparing grant of remissions during the last 5 years than at any previous time, apparently in the hope of keeping the revenue up; this expedient however rarely produces the desired effect, as in either granting or withholding remissions prior to the settlement there is really no sure base on which to work and concessions are more likely than not made on untrustworthy information, where really least required, or refused, where most required. All the figures and facts in Captain Grant's report shew that the old assessment in this taluk was exceedingly unequal, very heavy on some and absurdly light on others, both whole villages and individuals. It is the head-quarter taluk of the Division, and much land is held by middlemen as stated in Captain Grant's 18th para, in withholding remissions from some and granting them to others, it would be contrary to what every where occurs under like circumstances, if those with least influence did not go to the wall. The falling revenue of the taluk I do not look upon as in the least indicative of the total demand being above the means of the taluk, but to great inequality of assessment and to stricter management of recent years having in the main pressed on those who could least bear it.

8. The statement at para 30 of Captain Grant's letter No. 704 of the 22nd August last (appended) shews how great the inequality of the old assessment was, how some villages have paid an assessment much in excess of, and others far below, that proposed to be fixed. It is also to be remarked that the Shimoga or head-quarter magni is that in which the new rates of assessment give the greatest increase of all as shewn in Captain Grant's 48th para. The cause of this is clear, land in the vicinity of a large town like Shimoga, full of Native officials and their connections, would be more liable to corruption of the assessment than outlying lands which would be less coveted

9. The rates of assessment proposed are fully detailed in Captain Grant's 28th to 30th paras; it would be mere repetition to here state them. I will therefore proceed to a discussion of the general result expected to be attained by their imposition.

10. The following statement shews the assessment realized in 1872-73 and that calculated on under the Survey rates in juxta-position as regards Government land and dues excluding cesses which will be afterwards alluded to.

	Old rates on occupied land, 1872.	By Survey rates on land recorded as occupied.
	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	72,790	91,388
Grazing and fruit trees	4,459	4,500
Kadiwan omitted by Captain Grant Para 14 of letter No. 704 of 22nd August last	773	..
Total ...	78,022	95,888

11. But from the above estimated realizable revenue we have to make some deductions; 1st Captain Grant estimates that Rs. 4,500 may be required for the remuneration of the village Officers The ryots will receive considerable relief, it must be noted, from the cessation of grain levies payable to the Patels and Shanbhogs which in the plain country or the eastern half of the taluk are, I apprehend, generally paid as elsewhere with more certainly than in the western or more Malnad tracts; the relief to the ryots under this head will certainly fully equal the sum at which the cost of remuneration is calculated, and as it is so much out of their pockets might be added to the realized revenue in calculating the weight of the old system of assessment on them.

12. Next, we have to allow for a present diminution in the standard assessment on account of the Alvi remissions alluded to in Captain Grant's 45th para; the amount foregone in 1872-73 is stated at Rs. 1,474. I take the immediate loss under this head at Rs. 1,000.

13. Finally, we have to take into account land recorded as occupied by the Survey because so claimed, though it did not form part of the true occupied land hitherto. There is always a tendency on the part of holders of land to stretch the limits of their holdings as far as possible at the time of the survey in order to secure as it were the refusal of the land at the settlement, and in Malnad districts where fields are frequently bounded by Government waste land, this is easy as no conflicting claim is likely to interfere. At the settlement when the rates are known this land is held or retained as may appear most advisable. It may be that none will be resigned, but this we cannot calculate upon, and I think it will be advisable to calculate on at least Rs. 2,500 under this head as the amount due to land hitherto not really occupied.

14. The total deductions then as above set forth amount as follows--Village Officers Rs. 4,500, Alvi Rs. 1,000, Resignations Rs. 2,500, total Rs. 8,000, which, deducted from the estimated realizable revenue of Rs. 95,888, leaves Rs. 87,888 against the Rs. 78,022 actually collected in 1872-73 (an increase of 13 per cent) and Rs. 84,006 actually collected in 1868-69.

15. We have next to consider the cesses. The following statement shews the present and estimated future realizations under this head :—

Present.		Future.	
	Rs.		Rs.
Half Anna Local Cess.	2,924	One Anna Local Cess on Govt. lands.	5,711
		Irrigation Cess on Govt. lands.	3,761
		Total on Govt. lands.	9,472
		Local and Irrigation Cess on Inam lands.	3,855
Total....	2,924	Rupees	13,327

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 9th February 1875.

A total increase of Rs. 10,408, of which Rs. 6,548 falls upon Government lands, and with the Rs. 87,888 estimated net revenue makes up a grand total of Rs 94,436 estimated realization, against Rs. 78,022 land revenue, and Rs. 2,924 Local Fund, total Rs. 80,946 realized under all heads in 1872-73: the Local Fund and Irrigation cess on inam lands will produce it is estimated Rs 3,855, but as this has no connection with the Government lands I exclude it from the comparative calculation.

16. The above calculates the Local Funds in an undue aspect, namely as a pure addition to the taxation of the taluk. This they are not if properly expended. The Irrigation cess has been taken at its full amount of one anna on the rupee of assessment on all wet lands, but in some parts it will not be required probably, and some deduction from the total sum will have to be made. Captain Grant is now in communication with the Deputy Commissioner in order to fix the amount for Shimoga in accordance with para 2 of the Chief Commissioner's Order No. 4169—297, dated 21st September 1874.

17. Financially I should not look upon the above as a very satisfactory settlement in a taluk with the advantages of Shimoga if it was all we had to look to. But by Captain Grant's 33rd para it is shewn that there is Government waste land in this taluk to the extent of acres 30,288 assessed by the Survey at Rs. 36,319, of which assessment no less than Rs. 23,733 is due to rice land and Rs 525 to garden. There is here a large field for expansion of the revenue especially in the wet land, I will indulge in no precise calculation of the amount of revenue which may accrue from the source, but I trust in a year or two that it will be something considerable. If the demand for Land in Honnali, which was settled this last season on rates generally parallel on like soils with those proposed for Shimoga, is to be any indication of what will occur in Shimoga, the area at once taken up will be very considerable.

18. I have hitherto abstained from any remarks upon the criticisms contained in the letters of the Officiating Commissioner of the Nagar Division and the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District appended to this correspondence. Mr. Ricketts in his 22nd para proposes, though on what precise grounds he fixes on this precise figure I do not see, an increase of 16 per cent on the revenue of 1872-73, having calculated the increase proposed at 25 per cent in para 17. But I have above shewn in para 14 above that the actual increase shewn of all just deductions amounts to but 13 *per'cent*. Mr. Ricketts, it will be observed, does not even allude to the relief which must be experienced by the ryots from the cessation of the direct grain levies by the village Officers which would if it could be reduced to figures certainly swell the taxation of the District above the Rs. 4,500 by which we have reduced the estimate of future realizations.

19. In para 24 Mr. Ricketts alludes to all the specially favorable circumstances affecting the Shimoga Taluk, as in the absence of good soil and good water supply not warranting the increase, he has assumed namely 25 per cent, but I have shewn above that the just amount of percentage increase has been much over-estimated by him, and it cannot be denied that these specially favorable circumstances have a strong influence in justifying rates of assessment parallel with those imposed on similar soils in adjacent districts, which do not possess the same marked advantages to the same extent as the Shimoga Taluk.

20. In para 25 Mr. Ricketts proposes to obtain the result indicated in his 22nd para preferentially by a reduction in the dry crop rates of the 4th and 5th group of dry crop lands The reduction he proposes is Rs. 5,212, now it is shewn in para 27 of Captain Grant's letter No. 704 of the 22nd August last, that the whole dry crop land assessment of these two groups is but Rs. 5,850, so that the reduction proposed would absorb about nine-tenths of the dry crop assessment of these lands.

21. In his 19th para Mr. Ricketts states that admitting the existence of large inequalities of assessment he considers that the removal of these by a fresh distribution should be the object rather than the proposal of a large increase. On the extent of real increase proposed I have already remarked. The purport of Mr. Ricketts' suggestion here would apparently in that the obtaining the existing revenue by a fresh distribution should be the main aim. this would be doing what we have in Mysore been frequently accused of doing. We have on the contrary proposed decreases when decreases have appeared called for, as in the adjacent parts of Chanagiri, and we propose a moderate increase here because circumstances and similar rates on similar soils working satisfactorily in adjacent settled taluks appear to justify the proposals, that the rates generally introduced by the Survey have not erred on the side of excess. At any rate the satisfactory working of the settlements made in many taluks in past years will testify, as shewn in the statements appended to my several administration reports of late years, the revenue in settled taluks shews a steadiness and even tendency to expansion unknown in the unsettled taluks of the Province.

22. Mr. Ricketts' objections are very fully met by Captain Grant in his letter No. 704 of the 22nd August last, and I do not think farther comments are called for from me.

23. Regarding the Deputy Commissioner's letter No. 75 of the 28th April last a very few remarks will suffice. It must be, I think, clear that Major Bruce supposes the maximum dry crop rate of 12 annas per acre for villages of the 5th dry crop group to represent the actual rate, and proposes a reduction to 8 annas. Captain Grant (Para 27 of No. 704 of 22nd August 1874) shews that the average rate is but Rs. 0—4—1 per acre in these villages.

24. If land will bear any assessment at all it will surely bear this and if 8 annas maximum were to be imposed her e at some distance from the ghats, what rate could be proposed for the still far inferior dry crop lands nearer to the ghats ; with this single suggestion which appears to be based on misapprehension, the Deputy Commissioner considers the rates to be fair and equitable.

25. Mr. Ricketts comments on the absence of a table giving a list of lands assessed at different rates. Such a list was desired by para 33 of Chief Commissioner's Order No. 7060—320, dated 28th March last, on the settlement of Honnali. The preparation of such a list would be a work of enormous labor and of very considerable expense, and moreover it could not be made out till the detailed rates are actually calculated out for each field which is not ordinarily done, or at any rate completed till after the rates are finally sanctioned. The proposed assessment is calculated out for the settlement report on the lump classification values of each village, which are made out on a maximum of Rs. 1-●0—0 for dry crop and Rs. 4—0—0 for rice, the actual rate of each field in a village being in the proportion of the sanctioned maximum for that village to the classification value of the field. The garden rates are worked out by the Superintendent himself for each field on the classer's data, and no exact statement of the number of fields under each rate could be made out till the whole of the garden land has been dealt with in detail.

26. It may however be stated generally in explanation that a very few fields in a taluk may touch the maximum rate or that imposable on 16 annas classification value in dry crop or Rs. 4 classification value in rice, a very few may touch the minimum, the rate due or that on 2 annas dry crop classification value, and 4 annas classification value in rice land. But the mass of fields would be found to fall under assessments ranging a few annas above and below the average in each kind of land. A detailed statement of this kind would really convey no useful information whatever in considering assessment or we should prepare it in some cases at any rate for our own use and guidance. The enormous labor of preparing such a statement may be inferred from the fact that some assessments will be found under every anna from the maximum to the minimum and when the maximum is low even under every half anna.

27. It is necessary to notice that the above rates were proposed by Captain Grant previous to the recent orders for amalgamating the Irrigation cess with the assessment. As soon as the total of Irrigation cess to be fixed for this taluk has been decided by Captain Grant and the Deputy Commissioner, regarding which they are in communication, the necessary addition to the water of wet land above proposed to produce the cess will be added to them, this can of course in no case exceed one anna on the rupee.

From the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 266, dated Camp Talguppe, 9th April 1874.

I have the honor to submit the following proposals for the revision of the assessment of the Shimoga Taluk of the District of the same name of the Nagar Division.

2. The Shimoga Taluk is bounded on its whole northern length by the Honnali Taluk. To the east the settled Taluk of Channagiri, and the Tarikere Taluk adjoin. On the south it is bounded by the Tarikere and Lakvalli Taluks, both of the Kadur District ; and to the west by the Taluks of Kavaledurga and Anantapur.

3. The taluk comprises 327 villages in all, the revenues of 49 of which are alienated, and the present revision of the assessment extends therefore only to the remaining 278 villages ; of these latter 2 are kavals, but it appears advisable to include them in the revision. The whole are under the charge of an Amildar whose station is at Shimoga. The magnis, or ancient subdivisions, into which the taluk is divided, and the number of Government and alienated villages in each, are given in the following statement :—

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 9th February 1875.

No.	Name of Magni.	Government Villages.	Alienated Villages.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Shimoga	34	3	37
2	Gajnur	19	13	32
3	Bidare	24	5	29
4	Hiriyur	28	6	34
5	Ainur	25	2	27
6	Benkipur	39	2	41
7	Kudli	10	6	16
8	Holehonnur	18	1	19
9	Anveri	17	,,	17
10	Kudlagere	20	,,	20
11	Chandankere	19	,,	19
12	Holalur	14	9	23
13	Haramgatta	11	2	13
		278	49	327

4. In 1867—68, the marginally noted magnis in the above list were newly added to the taluk from Honnali, the latter taluk receiving in exchange the magnis of Kums', Harihalli and Chinikatta. Up to the time of the above adjustment of boundary, Shimoga was almost entirely a wet crop, and Honnali a purely dry crop taluk, but both taluks now present natural distinctions into wet and dry crop.

1. Holehonnur.
2. Anveri.
3. Kudlagere.
4. Chandankere.

5. The cultivation of the taluk lies almost all in the level valleys of the Tunga and the Bhadra and in that of the Tungabhadra which is the name of the river formed by the meeting of the Tunga and the Bhadra at Kudli. The waters of these rivers are not made use of for irrigation at any part of their course, owing to the great width of their channels and their depth under the level of the country, but the force of their currents, especially of the Tunga, serves to float timber towards the plain country.

6. The hills which border the taluk on every side are of inconsiderable height, although rugged and covered with jungle which in the south-west attains the character of large forest. In the eastern hills teak of inferior size and quality grows in great profusion, to the exclusion of almost all other kinds of trees. The northern hills contain nothing better than scrub jungle. Laterite formation, so common to the west, is almost entirely absent in the hills of Shimoga.

7. In the open country of what may be called the wet crop portion of the taluk the soils, both wet and dry, are, generally speaking, light and sandy, but the dry crop soils, although as a rule very poor, are in some few spots of a rich dark color, although the climate is too moist to render their cultivation very profitable. But in the northern or dry crop portion of the taluk, chiefly on either bank of the Tungabhadra, the soils are very rich and the climate remarkably favorable to dry cultivation.

8. The transition in climate in this taluk is very remarkable, from the fierce down-pour of rain in the south-west, where the streams flow perennially, and a double rice crop can with their aid be sometimes obtained, to the comparatively moderate rain-fall of between 30 and 40 inches in the open country round Shimoga, and again to a rain-fall of about 20 inches in the essentially dry crop portion of the taluk in the north and east.

9. Ragi is the staple crop in the red soils of the taluk throughout, but the black soils, which are however confined to the north and north-east of the taluk, produce a great variety of crops, amongst which are javare, cotton, oil-seeds, kotambri and monsoon wheat. Javare is generally sown with some "akadi" crop such, for instance, as togari, but is never followed by a second crop in the same year. Cotton and Bengal-gram are sometimes sown as a second crop and reaped in March.

10. The rice lands are, as a rule, of poor quality. The soils are very light and unworkable and even with a good water supply appear to me to be comparatively unproductive. Sugar-cane is grown in small proportion, and although it is the case that in the extreme south-west a double rice crop is some-

times obtained, the tract of country to which this remark can be applied is very limited. The best rice lands are in the alienated villages, south of Shimoga, with which this report does not deal.

11. The tanks of the taluk are very numerous, but as they were constructed simply with the object of eking out the rain supply for one or two months, they are of very inferior construction and capacity. There are but two or three tanks in the whole taluk in which water for irrigation runs late into the hot weather.

12. The gardens of the taluk produce betel-nut, betel-leaf, plantains and minor garden produce, the first mentioned in very inconsiderable quantity. On the whole the gardens are of an inferior description, compared with those in the taluks to the west, and present the appearance in many instances of having very much fallen off through neglect. It is stated that black pepper and even cardamoms were produced in some gardens not many years ago. Each garden has its own well, but few are entirely thus dependent, benefit, direct or indirect, being in most cases obtained from some Government tank.

13. The husbandry in the north and north-east is decidedly good, the dry crop fields being most carefully and even skilfully tilled. In the centre of the taluk, where dry and wet cultivation about equally engage the attention of the ryots, the husbandry is still good, but the appearance of careful tillage is lost on approaching the more poorly populated parts of the taluk to the south and south-west. The garden and rice lands are manured to the full extent the means of the cultivators will permit, and the same may be said of the dry crop lands in the north and north-east, but in the remainder of the taluk the decreasing value of the dry cultivation, owing to a somewhat excessive rain-fall, and, in many cases, a sparse population, combine to divert almost all the available manure from the dry to the rice fields. In the north-east and essentially dry crop portion of the taluk, exactly the opposite state of things obtains, and the few rice fields which there exist would, in the event of scarcity, be in all probability stinted of manure in favor of the dry crop fields, the cultivation of which is much more understood and to which manure is indispensable, even the rich black soils being manured once in every two or three years, the red and lighter soils being of course manured annually. There are 53,450 head of cattle in the taluk, the plough bullocks, 17,329 in number, being of very fair quality.

14. The 278 Government villages under report contain a resident population of 61,691 * souls or 128 to the square mile. A glance at the map which accompanies this report will shew that almost the whole of this population must reside in the open country in the valleys of the Tunga, the Bhadra, and the Tungabhadra. Thus in the Magni of Holehonnur the rate per square mile is 165 and in the Kudli Magni 228, whilst the rate in Gajnur Magni is only 30, and even in Ainur it is only 67 per square mile. There is of course an accumulation of population in the neighbourhood of large towns like Shimoga, Holehonnur, Benkipur and Anveri, but large and substantial villages are by no means uncommon in the centre portion of the taluk.

15. The whole taluk is amply provided with roads. A first class road intersects the taluk from north-west to south-east, leading to Bangalore. At Benkipur a third class road branches off from the above to Channagiri; while second class roads lead from Shimoga to Harihar and Agumbe respectively. What has been done for the taluk by opening up roads will be understood from the following quotation from Mr. Stoke's report in 1838. "Now that the magnificent project for a carriage road from "Shimoga to the foot of the Agumbe Ghat has been actually commenced under the sanction of the "Government of India, it is unnecessary to urge this subject farther than to suggest that to complete the "communication between the coast and the interior, at least one good road should be continued from "Shimoga towards each of the other three cardinal points." All this has now been done, and so far as means of communication, both internal and external, are concerned, the Taluk of Shimoga occupies a most favorable position.

16. The chief local markets are, Shimoga and Ainur for the western villages, Benkipur for the south-west, and Holehonnur and Anveri for the villages to the north and north-east. A great deal of the produce of the northern villages finds its way to the important market of Nyamti in the Honnali Taluk, while the produce of the Ainur Magni and the Western villages generally is taken to Harihalli also the Honnali Taluk. There is a fair trade on the whole, piece goods, salt, cocoanuts, dried fish and miscellaneous articles are imported from the coast; the plains of Chitaldroog send Cumblies (native blankets) and iron; wheat, tobacco, and brass utensils come from the Dharwar Districts, and cocoanuts and tobacco from Birur. The presence in the Town of Shimoga of a comparatively large non-agricultural population, supported by various professions including military, petty trades and manufactures, leads to a large home consumption of the produce of the country which comprises little beyond rice and dry grains; while the same remark applies to Kudli and Holehonnur with reference to a number of Brahmans and

* Note. In the census taken in 1872, the population appears as 74,412 souls, but in this are included the 49 alienated villages to which this report does not apply; as also moving population.

attendants connected with the temple at Kudli. The large number of substantial villages moreover naturally contain a fair sprinkling of non-agricultural population, and on the whole the exports cannot, owing to a large home consumption, be very considerable.

17. The agricultural condition of the taluk may be described as prosperous. Shimoga, as is well known, was more perhaps than any other place in Mysore the scene of Mahratta invasion and cruelty during the Mysore wars. Parasram Bhau towards the end of the last century, after driving the Benki Navab back upon Nagar, took the Fort of Shimoga after a siege of two days, and then proceeded to devastate the country and to murder to such an extent that Shimoga, from being a town of 6,000 houses, contained only 500 when Buchanan visited it in 1801, and one quarter of the population had either been murdered or had fled. After the fall of Seringapatam Dhundaya Wagh occupied Shimoga for about 15 days and plundered and burnt many villages. I mention these particulars in order to contrast the state of the taluk at that time with what it is now, and also with what it was at the intermediate period, 1838, when Mr. Stokes gave such a full account of it. Mr. Stokes states the population of the town of Shimoga to have been at that time only 7,382. It is at the time I now write 13,500, so that it has evidently recovered itself during its long rest of 70 years, for the rebellion of 1830 left no mark upon its prosperity, its effect being rather beneficial than otherwise in leading to many useful reforms in the administration. Shimoga now seems a thriving town of some importance and is the head-quarters of the Division and District as well as of the taluk, but is not in any way important as a manufacturing town.

18. The tenure upon which land is held in the Shimoga Taluk is precisely similar in practice to that which obtains in the plain taluks of the Chitaldroog District. The land is in many instances held by the actual cultivator direct from Government, but a good deal of it is also in the hands of middlemen who sublet it on either "Sama Kor" or "Wat Kor," under the first of which the occupant pays the Government assessment and takes from the subtenant half the gross produce; under the latter the occupant and the subtenant each pay half of the Government assessment and the subtenant keeps only ⅓ of the gross produce. This state of things I imagine prevails far more in the Shimoga Magni and in the south and west generally, than elsewhere, but wherever these customs exist, especially that of "Wat Kor," the terms cannot be considered otherwise than very unfavorable to the subtenant, who supplies bullocks and bears the cost of production, besides being in all probability subjected to petty perquisites which reduce his profits.

19. The land assessment of Shimoga is based upon the "Shist" of Shivappa Nayik and, as a consequence, there is no record of area but only of value in rupees of "Shist." The wang tenure, as it obtains in the Malnad under which a man must either keep or relinquish his whole occupancy, does not exist in Shimoga. The rates on the various descriptions of land resulting from Shivappa Nayik's system of assessment are very unequal, and this inequality shows itself so much in special localities that I have appended a statement (A) shewing the incidence of the assessment in each Magni or sub-division, and which conclusively proves the gross inequality of the old rates.

20. The system of not rating "hakkal" or dry land in the accounts has undoubtedly led to great encroachment and concealment of cultivation especially in the Shimoga and Kudli Magnis and to a very considerable extent in the Magnis of Bulare, Gajnur, Hiriyur, Benkipur and Ainur. It is difficult to imagine a more pernicious and meaningless rating of the lands than we now find in Shimoga, framed as it is without the slightest reference to the productive powers of the soil. In the Shimoga Magni 6,732 acres of dry crop land, much of it of really fair productive power and annually cultivated, pay an assessment of Rs. 921 or 2 annas 2 pies per acre.

It naturally occurs to turn to the rice lands which have these 6,732 acres of fairly good dry crop land attached to them, expecting to find that they are highly assessed, but instead of this we find that these rice lands, which should in all fairness bear as high an assessment as any in the whole taluk, pay an average rate of Rs. 1—15—2 per acre.

The Magni of Chandankere presents the opposite extreme paying an average of Rs. 0—5—5 for its dry crop, and of Rs. 3—7—7 for its rice land, or not far from double what is paid in the Shimoga Magni.

21. The following statement shews the collections in the 278 villages under report for the last 27 years, but, as I before stated, no information whatever can be obtained as to the area under cultivation, for the valuation in so many rupees of Shist gives no clue to the actual extent.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 9th February 1875.

Year.	Total Demand.	Remission.	Total Collections.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1846—47	56,975	13,496	43,479	
1847—48	56,830	11,995	44,855	
1848—49	59,031	11,864	47,167	
1849—50	61,465	13,065	48,400	
1850—51	63,077	12,849	50,228	
1851—52	64,495	12,214	52,281	
1852—53	64,899	10,713	54,186	
1853—54	66,191	10,505	55,686	
1854—55	65,433	10,717	54,716	
1855—56	65,626	9,181	56,445	
1856—57	66,134	8,716	57,418	
1857—58	66,013	8,486	57,527	
1858—59	68,011	8,870	59,141	
1859—60	65,344	9,238	56,106	
1860—61	73,953	10,545	63,408	
1861—62	72,867	9,963	62,904	
1862—63	77,213	10,823	66,390	
1863—64	77,659	10,328	67,331	
1864—65	82,345	11,219	71,126	
1865—66	85,933	11,039	74,894	
1866—67	91,750	12,482	79,268	
1867—68	96,941	12,964	83,977	
1868—69	93,788	9,782	84,006	
1869—70	85,636	7,473	78,163	
1870—71	82,076	6,154	75,922	
1871—72	82,324	5,676	76,648	
1872—73	77,721	4,931	72,790	
Average for the last five years.....			77,506	
Average for the last ten years.....			76,412	
Average for the last twenty years.....			67,693	

22. The sum which appears as total demand in column 2 represents the "Shist," with added "Patti," of the land in occupancy.

23. The amount which appears as remission in column 3 does not represent assessment foregone on account of poverty, failure of crops or any like cause, but is made up of (1) assessment temporarily foregone on lands given out on "Alvi" or gradually increasing assessment, (2) permanent remission called "Shara baki."

24. There are other items of small amount which are kept in the accounts and annually deducted as remissions, but they are of no importance. The amount entered as "Alvi" is alone of importance and will be dealt with further on.

25. I have appended a price list (Appendix B) for the last twenty years.

26. It will be seen from the statement in para 21 that the collections have greatly risen, but with considerable fluctuations, from 1846—47 to 1868—69 when they reached the highest point ever known. From that year they have rapidly declined, 1872—73 showing collections of only Rs. 72,790 against Rs. 84,006 in 1868—69. The revenue realized in 1872—73 is a little higher than that realized in 1864—65, but is about 5,000 Rs. less than the average of the last five years. Judged by the test of prices there is no reason to be astonished at the falling off, for prices are not so good now as they were in 1864—65 and the years immediately preceding. Moreover the half anna Local Fund cess has, for the last year or two, been an additional burden on the people of about 4,000 Rs. and I need scarcely point out that even a small cess like half an anna in the rupee falls very heavily on the top of an unequal assessment like that of the taluk now under report.

27. The principal fluctuations occurred in 1859—60 when the realizations fell from Rs. 59,141, the year previous to Rs. 56,106; next there was a sudden rise in 1862—63, from Rs. 62,904 to Rs. 66,390,

consequent upon the high prices which had set in about 1860, as the result of the flow of money into India to suppress the mutiny; after this period the increase was steady up to 1868—69, when the realizations culminated with the high prices, and the turning point was reached, after which collections and prices both fell, the former decreasing in five years by about 12,000 Rs. or 13 per cent. With the demand on the land so unequal and indefinite, as it is to be found in this taluk, the higher assessed lands would naturally be thrown up during periods of bad prices and the relinquished land would represent a good deal more than what would be the normal result of a fall in prices, supposing the assessment to be equally distributed. In a taluk like Shimoga where the lump sum taken as revenue has been so light, as I shall prove it to have been in the sequel, the mere fact of a decrease of Rs. 12,000 in 5 years alone shews how very unequally the lump assessment must have been distributed, even had the results of measurement and classification not put the question beyond all doubt as shewn in appendix A.

28. I propose to group the villages of the taluk as follows for the purpose of assessing the rice lands:—

Class or Group.	Number of villages.	Maximum rice rate.	Distinguishing characteristics.
1	2	3	4
I	117	6 0 0	Villages in the centre of the taluk enjoying superior advantages as regards markets, roads and a good climate.
II	57	5 8 0	Villages in the centre of the taluk more remote from Shimoga than the above, with an equally good climate, but not so well situated with reference to roads and markets
III	104	5 0 0	Villages in the outlying badly populated tracts and somewhat unfavorably situated as regards roads and market; also some villages in the extreme north-east where rice cultivation is held in little esteem and is not much understood.

These rates fit in very fairly with those already adopted for Honnali, and proposed for Anantapur.

29. For the assessment of dry crop lands I propose to divide the taluk as follows:—

Class or group.	Number of villages.	Maximum dry crop rate.	Distinguishing characteristics
1	2	3	
I	41	2 4 0	Villages to the north bordering Honnali, where the climate is remarkably certain and favorable to dry crop cultivation, which is thoroughly understood by the people and carried on to the almost entire exclusion of wet cultivation.
II	56	2 0 0	Villages farther south than the above, where the climate is not quite so favorable to dry cultivation, owing to a somewhat excessive rain-fall, and rice cultivation becomes more common.
III	56	1 4 0	Villages still farther south, where dry crop cultivation begins to be held in light esteem, but the villages are fairly situated on roads and near markets.
IV	82	1 0 0	Villages situated generally like the above group, but not quite so favorably placed on roads or so near markets.
V	43	0 12 0	Villages in the essentially Malnad country to the south-west, where dry crop lands, owing to an excessive rain-fall, are cultivated only once in three or four years, and the villages are few, badly populated and remote.

The considerations which have influenced the above grouping have reference, it will be observed, almost entirely to the well known effect of the climate upon the fertility of the dry crop soils in the District under report. So sudden are the transitions in climate from one part of the taluk to another that a corresponding gradation of rates is absolutely called for. Even in 1800 Shimoga is described by Buchanan as the point where dry cultivation begins to be of importance, but the dry crops near Shimoga cannot compare with those of Anveri in the north-east which are far superior, and again, to shew the effect of climate, at a distance of three or four miles to the south of the town of Shimoga ; dry cultivation is held in little esteem, and the same field is cultivated only once in two or three years. The 3rd, 4th and 5th groups contain mostly villages in which the "Hakkal" or dry crop lands had no assessment recorded against them in the old accounts.

30. The gardens of the taluk have been assessed on a sliding scale headed by Rs. 16 for tank garden, and by Rs. 6 for well garden. There are in all 1067 acres of garden, of which 758 acres enjoy both tank and well supply, and 309 acres which enjoy no direct supply from tanks, but still, in many instances, derive great indirect benefit from their position with reference to Government tanks. I have not considered it necessary to treat well-irrigated gardens, under the above circumstances, as a separate class of garden cultivation. Where such gardens are dependent entirely upon wells constructed by private enterprize, the greatest possible consideration has been shewn and a low rate fixed greatly to the benefit of the garden owners who have hitherto been somewhat heavily taxed.

31. The result of the application of the rates I recommend for the occupied lands of the various groups is shewn in the following statement :—

Class or group.	Garden.				Rice.			Dry Crop.		
	No. of villages.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I	117	672	6,063	9 0 4	9,956	29,524	2 15 8	17,799	9,651	0 8 8
II	57	163	1,209	7 6 8	4,728	12,525	2 10 5	9,782	5,503	0 9 0
III	104	232	1,472	6 5 6	3,309	7,952	2 6 4	17,717	17,489	0 15 9
	278	1,067	8,744	8 3 1	17,993	50,001	2 12 6	45,298	32,643	0 11 6

The groups shewn in the above statement are those adopted for assessing the rice lands, consequently the rates in column 8 are those which must be considered indicative of the effect of my proposals. The dry crop rates, it will be observed, are in inverse ratio to the garden and rice rates. The average dry crop rate in the 3rd group of rice villages is very high, because the south-western villages contain scarcely any dry crop at all, and the north-eastern villages which have been put into the 3rd group for the rice assessment, occupy the 1st group for the dry crop assessment.

The average rates which were paid under the old system, ascertained by placing Survey acres in juxta-position with the collections under each head for 1872—73, are as follows for the whole taluk :—

	Old average rate.	Survey average rate.
Garden	8 6 5	8 3 1
Rice	3 8 8	2 12 6
Dry crop	0 6 1	0 11 6

32. The general effect of my proposals will be readily understood from the above. The total garden assessment remains very much the same as the old assessment, whilst the rice lands have been raised from an average of Rs. 2—8—8 per acre to one of Rs. 2—12—6. But the dry crop lands have had their assessment nearly doubled, a result which any one acquainted with the Shimoga Taluk must have foreseen, for the reasons detailed in para 20, in which I shewed, by way of illustration, that in the Shimoga Magni alone 6,732 acres of fair dry crop land paid an average rate of only two annas two pies per acre.

33. The waste arable land and its Survey assessment is shewn in the following statement, for each group of villages :—

Class or group.	No. of villages.	Garden.			Rice.			Dry Crop.			Total.		
		Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I	117	112	469	4 3 0	5,386	13,631	2 8 6	7,539	4,097	0 8 8	13,037	18,197	1 6 4
II	57	7	21	3 0 0	2,414	5,711	2 5 10	3,729	1,825	0 7 6	6,150	7,557	1 3 8
III	104	12	35	2 11 0	2,301	4,391	1 14 6	8,788	6,139	0 11 2	11,101	10,565	0 15 3
3	278	131	525	4 0 1	10,101	23,733	2 5 5	20,056	12,061	0 9 7	30,288	36,319	1 3 2

34. The following is the extent and assessment of the inam lands in the villages under report for each group :—

Class or group.	No. of villages.	Dry Crop.			Rice.			Garden.		
		Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I	117	7,100	4,965	0 11 2	5,189	15,465	2 15 9	128	1,067	8 5 4
II	57	2,426	1,272	0 8 4	1,683	4,617	2 11 10	64	625	9 13 3
III	104	4,670	4,585	0 15 8	1,323	3,099	2 5 5	100	559	5 9 4
3	278	14,196	10,822	0 12 2	8,195	23,181	2 13 3	292	2,251	7 11 4

35. The next statement shews the result of the imposition of the proposed rates on the whole arable area of the taluk, occupied, waste and inam. Columns 4 and 6 shew the assessment on the occupied land by the new rates as compared with the realizations in 1872—73 :—

Class or group.	Number of villages.	By old accounts.		By Survey accounts. Government occupied land.		Government unoccupied arable land.		Total of occupied and unoccupied land.		Inam land.		Total Government and Inam land.	
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I	117	0	37,167	28,427	45,238	13,037	18,197	41,464	63,435	12,416	21,497	53,880	84,932
II	57	0	14,558	14,673	19,237	6,150	7,557	20,823	26,794	4,173	6,514	24,996	30,374
III	278	0	21,065	21,258	26,913	11,101	10,565	35,359	36,758	6,093	8,243	38,452	45,001
3	278	0	*72,790	64,358	91,388	30,288	36,319	97,646	1,26,987	22,682	36,254	1,17,328	1,60,307

*Note.—Includes Rs. 871 entered as Miscellaneous and composed almost entirely of an item called "Kuluvanji" or the assessment on "Hakkal" or dry land attached to rice land, let out for cultivation, the latter being waste.

36. The next source of revenue is "grazing and fruit trees," from which the very considerable amount of Rs. 4,459 was realized in 1872—73. Under the new settlement the collections under this head will probably increase, but I find it impossible to make a precise estimate.

37. Next comes the half anna Local Fund cess which brought in Rs. 2,924 in 1872—73. The cess will give place to the Local Fund and Irrigation cesses of one anna in the rupee respectively.

38. I have now shewn the revenue derived from each and every source in 1872, and will proceed to contrast with the collections for that year the estimated result of the proposed settlement under all heads:—

	Rupees.
Land Revenue, 1872—73	72,790
Grazing and fruit trees do	4,459
Half anna local cess do	2,924
Total under old system....	80,173
Survey assessment on occupied lands	91,388
Estimate for grazing and fruit trees	4,500
Local Fund	5,711
Irrigation cess	3,671
Local Fund and Irrigation cess on inam lands ..	* 3,855
Total under Survey system...	1,09,125

39. There is thus an immediate gain on the occupied land, excluding all calculation of receipt from the Local Fund and Irrigation cesses, of Rs. 18,639 or 25 per cent over the collections of 1872—73, and of Rs. 13,882 or 18 per cent over the average collections of the last five years. The absolute amount of assessment, which I thus propose to levy from the whole taluk on the land now in occupancy is not in my opinion by any means too much, and in support of this view I would invite attention to the strong light which is thrown upon the past revenue management of the District by the fluctuations of the past collections given in para 21 of this report. To me the figures in question appear clearly to denote that while the total amount of the old assessment was very light its distribution was so unequal that in one part of the taluk the Government demand was met without the same application of capital and skill required in another part, where the rates were higher and more fair to Government.

40. Unfortunately the lands which were under occupancy in ordinary years were as a rule under assessed to the great sacrifice of the just demands of Government, and the lands which, under an equal distribution of assessment, would have come under the plough in favorable years, were so highly assessed that only under the very highest prices and in the most favorable years were they ever taken up, and on the slightest fall in prices, or other unfavorable circumstance, they were relinquished with the greatest possible haste. Of this there is clear proof in the rapidity with which the land taken up, under the excitement of high prices in 1858, was relinquished the very next year, although a continuance of high prices restored confidence and led to the gradual resumption of these lands; while in the fact that the realizations have fallen off by about 12,000 Rs. between 1867—68 and 1872—73, there is still more conclusive proof of what I have asserted.

41. When it is considered that the taluk under report enjoys the advantages of ready access to local markets with considerable facility generally in disposing of surplus produce, that the means of communication are of the best, that the climate is certain and fairly healthy, the increase I propose cannot be considered other than moderate when coupled with the fact that it has been arrived at by the adoption of rates which on the score of liberality defy criticism. How these rates have affected individual villages can be at once ascertained from the detailed List appended (C) which contains full particulars regarding each village.

42. The extent of arable waste, 20,056 acres, assessed at Rs. 36,319, is very great and might appear to plead for a light assessment on the occupied land, but the rates I have proposed could not, I believe, be pitched lower without a most uncalled for sacrifice of the just rights of Government. The circumstances of the taluk certainly point to the probability of some of the waste lands being brought under the plough after the lapse of a few years if not at once.

43. The "Umbli" lands, portion of the inam lands shewn in para 34, held for service performed by the Shanbhogs and Patels, bear Survey assessment of about Rs. 10,000 so that the amount of temporary compensation for abolished grain levies will be much reduced, although to what precise extent I

* NOTE.—The 49 whole Inam villages have no place in the present report; the amount shewn is on account of minor inams in the 278 Government villages.

cannot yet say, by the profits thereon by which must be understood the difference between the reduced assessment now paid and the full Survey assessment. Rs. 4,500 will at the most I think cover the amount required.

44. From information gathered the grain levies now paid are very inconsiderable in the case of Shanbhogs and Patels, and are confined to a few isolated cases, but the minor servants, notably the Talavar, receive a good deal of grain from the ryots; but as the present settlement affects only the Patels and Shanbhogs in the matter of grain levies, the minor village servants require no consideration just at present.

45. There is one other item to be deducted from the estimated increase under the present proposals and that is the amount of assessment which Government is pledged to forego temporarily in the case of lands given out on "Alvi," or gradually increasing assessment, until the full assessment is reached. The amount foregone as above in 1872—73 was Rs. 1,474. Every year some of this will be brought to account as the "Alvi" leases expire. Each case will be carefully enquired into at the time of settlement as proposed in para 83 of my report No. 158 of 1873 on the settlement of the Sagar Taluk.

46. The results of the proposed rates may be thus briefly summed up. There will be an immediate gain to Government as shewn in para 38; while at the same time I believe that the new settlement will be welcomed as a relief by the majority of the land-holders; a reserve, so to speak, of equally and lightly assessed waste will be available to meet the spread of cultivation in favorable years, and as the condition of the people improves much of the waste land will be permanently occupied, results which the old assessment absolutely forbade.

47. I have purposely abstained in this report from attempting to analyze the old rates, because to do so could only tend to mislead, the evils of the old system not being in the nominal rates but in the utter absence of any knowledge of the area to be assessed and in the inability to prevent concealed cultivation and too commonly the connivance thereat on the part of the subordinate Revenue Officials. Under these circumstances there could be no advantage in giving a list of the old nominal rates. Columns 17 and 18 of the detailed statement (C) appended, shew the old and the new or Survey assessment side by side in each village and exhibit clearly the effect of the new rates and the inequality of the old.

48. It will undoubtedly attract the attention of Officers conversant with the taluk under report that the new assessment gives the greatest increase in the Shimoga Maganí, and I therefore submit the following statement shewing the old and new assessment of six villages, all of the Shimoga Magni, in which the assessment has been greatly increased by the operation of the new rates.

In detailed statement.		Name of village.	Old assessment.	Survey assessment.	Percentage increase.	Average garden rate.	Average rice rate.	Average dry crop rate.	Dry crop class.
Class.	No.								
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	1	Shimoga ...	120	302	152	2 0 0	2 11 4	0 13 0	III
I	3	Mulkere ...	227	445	96	5 3 4	3 2 11	0 6 5	III
I	6	Nauli	221	578	155	4 9 7	3 4 11	0 6 2	IV
I	8	Somenkoppa ...	180	471	161	6 0 0	2 9 7	0 5 6	IV
I	11	Bomankatte ...	288	587	103	3 14 11	2 15 3	0 5 9	IV
I	15	Alkolla ...	275	427	55	6 0 0	2 8 9	0 5 1	IV

The above six villages are situated more favorably than any in the whole taluk with reference to markets, roads and facility of disposing of their surplus produce which commands exceptional prices. These villages come in very appropriately in illustration of the incidence of the Survey assessment as it is in these very villages that the Survey rates may be complained against.

49. The following statement shews the old and new assessment of six villages in which reduction of the old assessment occurs. These villages are scattered generally about the taluk.

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In detailed statement.		Name of village.	Old assessment.	Survey assessment.	Percentage reduction.	Average garden rate.			Average rice rate.			Average dry crop rate.			Dry crop class.
Class.	No.														
1		2	3	4	5	6			7			8			9
I	17	Bidare	1,478	1,192	19	11	10	11	2	14	1	0	7	8	III
I	36	Santekadur ...	1,151	1,054	8	13	2	9	2	13	10	0	7	11	III
I	111	Marshethalli ...	534	451	16	5	0	0	2	9	9	0	15	6	I
II	18	Sirgere... ...	395	305	23	2	0	0	2	15	4	0	4	4	V
II	19	Tavarekoppa ...	171	145	15	1	8	0	2	12	5	0	4	5	V
III	63	Mangoti ...	941	825	12	5	11	8	2	8	0	1	10	1	I

50. Had the old rates of assessment been based upon any of those considerations which are now acknowledged to be those which should regulate the Government demand, and had there been no corruption of the accounts and no fraudulent assessments then, there never could have been the startling difference in the rates of the old assessment which is apparent on comparing the two statements given above.

51. As the grouping for rice land and for dry crop land is not the same, the rice group of each village is shewn in column 1 and the dry crop group in column 9 of the statements in question. Thus, for instance, the village of Mangoti is in the lowest group for rice assessment and in the highest group for dry crop assessment. Where the garden rate is very low it has been because the garden was of the poorest description entirely dependent on well irrigation. Under circumstances such as those revealed in this Taluk, of which the two statements above contain very fair specimens, the proposed revision must operate most unequally in raising the assessment in different villages; but, as I before stated, the extreme moderation of the rates proposed leaves no doubt whatever in my mind as to the propriety of imposing quite as large an increase of assessment as that set forth in this report, and had the waste lands not been so extensive I would have been inclined to have pitched the rates a little higher than has been done.

52. The appendices to this report are (1) a statement (A) shewing incidence of the old assessment in different localities, (2), a price list (B) and (3) a detailed statement (C) shewing the effect of the proposed revision, village by village, and containing statistical data regarding population and other matters. The following is an abstract from the last mentioned statement shewing the detail of the whole area of the 278 Government villages :—

	Acres.
Government occupied land of all kind	64,358
Government arable waste of all kind	30,288
Government unarable	1,90,311
Inam lands	22,682
Total ...	*3,07,639

53. A sketch map of the taluk is attached.

* NOTE.—The area of the 49 whole inam villages not included in this report for assessment is 51,026 acres which added to the above gives 358,665 acres or 560¼ square miles for the whole taluk.

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APPENDIX A—

Shewing the Incidence of the old Assessment in each Magni or Sub-Division of the Shimoga Taluk.

Name of Magni.	Dry crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Remarks.
	Acres according to Survey.	Old assessment.	Average rate.	Acres according to Survey.	Old assessment.	Average rate.	Acres according to Survey.	Old assessment.	Average rate.	Acres according to Survey.	Old assessment.	Average rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1 Shimoga	6,732	921 0 2 2		2,820	5,497 1 15 2		208	556	2 10	9,760	6,974 6 11 5		
2 Gajnur	1,183	60 0 0 10		1,250	2,321 1 13 5		7	7	1 0	2,419	2,388 0 15 7		
3 Bidre	4,745	137 0 0 6		3,045	8,230 2 11 7		244	3,585	14 9	8,034	11,932 1 7 9		
4 Hiriyur	3,004	158 0 0 10		1,935	4,678 2 6 8		61	425	6 15	5,000	5,261 1 0 10		
5 Anur	1,885	72 0 0 7		1,670	4,577 2 11 10		37	276	7 7	3,592	4,925 1 5 11		
6 Benkipur	3,605	445 0 2 0		1,503	4,092 2 11 7		69	492	7 2	5,177	5,029 0 15 9		
7 Kutli	607	104 0 2 9		162	294 1 13 6		1	5	5 0	770	403 0 8 4		
8 Holehonnur	3,165	2,050 0 10 4		1,978	2,746 2 8 7		76	576	7 5	5,219	5,342 1 3 9		
9 Anveri	3,727	6,288 1 1 7		199	109 0 13 7		64	700	8 9	6,990	7,097 1 2 9		
10 Kudageri	1,955	121 0 1 0		1,978	4,023 2 14 9		91	1,319	14 8	5,426	5,493 1 9 8		
11 Chendankeri	3,278	1,109 0 5 5		1,695	5,886 3 7 7		51	561	11 1	7,024	7,561 1 8 1		
12 Halur	4,034	1,330 0 4 4		1,075	3,041 2 13 3		45	154	3 8	6,054	4,525 0 0 12		
13 Haramgatta	4,478	4,400 0 15 9		173	426 1 4 11		111	449	3 15	4,762	5,074 1 1 1		* Item of Rs. 871-0-0 Miscellaneous not included.
	43,298	17,204 0 6 1		17,995	45,770 2 8 8		1,037	8,945	8 6	64,358	71,919 1 1 11		

APPENDIX B.

Price List for the Shimoga Taluk from 1853—54 to 1872—73 inclusive.

Year.	Seers for 1 Rupee.			Per maund of 44 seers.											
	Rice.		Ragi.	Supari.									Jaggery.		
	1st sort.	2nd sort.		1st sort.			2nd sort.			3rd sort.					
1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8		
1853—54	32	40	89	0	0	0	3	12	0	2	2	0	0	13	0
1854—55	23	33	69	4	4	0	3	8	0	2	1	0	0	0	10
1855—56	13	20	59	4	5	0	4	0	0	1	8	0	0	13	0
1856—57	19	21	58	4	8	0	4	1	0	2	0	0	0	12	0
1857—58	17	20	50	5	4	0	4	10	0	1	13	0	1	7	0
1858—59	17	20	42	6	4	0	5	6	0	3	0	0	1	11	0
1859—60	13	15	34	6	10	0	5	8	0	2	13	0	0	12	0
1860—61	12	14	29	6	4	0	5	1	0	2	5	0	1	5	0
1861—62	12	14	28	6	1	0	5	0	0	1	12	0	1	10	0
1862—63	14	16	29	6	0	0	4	13	0	1	6	0	1	15	0
1863—64	10	13	25	9	9	0	6	10	0	2	8	0	1	8	0
1864—65	7	9	18	8	12	0	7	12	0	4	1	0	2	0	0
1865—66	8	11	18	9	0	0	8	0	0	5	0	0	2	10	0
1866—67	7	9	13	10	0	0	9	0	0	5	8	0	3	4	0
1867—68	8	10	25	10	8	0	9	0	0	4	8	0	2	5	0
1868—69	9	13	45	10	4	0	9	4	0	4	12	0	1	10	0
1869—70	9	12	45	9	0	0	7	4	0	4	10	0	2	13	0
1870—71	9	12	40	9	0	0	7	12	0	5	0	0	2	1	0
1871—72	10	14	45	8	3	0	6	4	0	4	1	0	1	1	0
1872—73	10	13	38	8	6	0	6	0	0	4	1	0	1	2	0

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 9th February 1875.

From the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, To the Officiating Commissioner, Nagar Division, No. 267, dated Camp Talguppi, 9th April 1874.

I have the honor to forward in original, a report No. 266 of the 9th instant to the address of t Survey and Settlement Commissioner on the proposed settlement of the Shimoga Taluk. It is of gre importance that sanction should be obtained as soon as possible, and I shall therefore feel much oblig by your returning the report to me direct, with such remarks as you may desire to make, when I w forward the whole correspondence to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

From the Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Assessment, Mysore, No 79, dated Camp Kalbatti, 10th May 1874.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 267, dated the 9th ultin forwarding for my remarks your report on the proposed settlement of the Shimoga Taluk, and in re to forward copy of Colonel Bruce's letter No. 75, dated the 28th ultimo, submitting his opinion as to t suitableness of the proposed rates and to make the following remarks.

2. The taluk comprises 278 Government villages distributed over 13 sub-divisions and is int sected by the Tunga and Bhadra rivers flowing from south to north, their courses being indicated by large number of villages situated closely together along both sides of their banks to which most of t cultivation in the taluk is principally confined. The taluk is skirted by low hills on all sides, the greate fall of rain occurs along the line of south-western hills, the portion of the open country adjoining t above occupying the next most favorable position in respect of rain which may be considered to becon gradually less copious and more precarious as the taluk stretches north and eastwards.

3. The soils (dry and wet) in the wet crop portion of the taluk are stated to be light and sand and the dry crop soils in the northern or dry crop portion rich, the climate in that direction bei peculiarly favorable to this crop.

4. The area of garden cultivation is comparatively limited and sugar-cane is grown in but sm proportion.

5. The principle products are rice, ragi, cereals and arecanut.

6. The Tunga and Bhadra rivers being unused for irrigation purposes, the taluk is entire dependent for irrigation on rain, wells and tanks, and the last of which are of small size and the supp therein precarious.

7. The taluk has a population of 61,691 souls or 128 to the square mile and possesses advantag of communications on all sides and good markets for the disposal of its surplus produce, and the conditi of the people is stated to be prosperous, all the above circumstances tend to shew that the taluk tolerably well off in all respects.

8. In paras 19 and 20 of the report you have remarked on the inequalities in the existing asses ments especially dry, so much so, that the incidence is stated to have been very unfairly distribute With regard to this point, I beg to observe that not having any data as regards the percentage inequalities to the total occupied land, I should say that the mere existence of unequal average rat shewn is not a certain test for determining this inequality and that there may be certain exception circumstances which have been overlooked.

9. Generally in all the magnis of the taluk, excepting perhaps Anaveri and Harmagatta, separate dry assessment existed, dry Hakkal land being considered necessary accompaniments of w lands and not separately assessed, the value of such Hakkal land being taken into account in fixing t assessment on wet lands to which they were adjuncts. In this view, I would refer to the remarks mad by Mr. Stokes in para 98 of his report dated the 13th May 1868, which runs thus—"Dry land Hakkal in the Gadde had was included in the Gadde shist;" and this is further evidenced by the fa that where Hakkal land was alone cultivated, leaving its wet fields waste, the full assessment on t latter has been levied in the majority of instances. This class of dry land was called Tattin Hankal, and when any of these and their wet lands were resigned and lying waste, the former we granted on application at a "Kadivana" Tax of 4 annas 8 ps. per Bhandi or 2,600 sqr. yds. Hen these were denominated Kadivana Hankals. In addition to the above when Rekhanashta or waste lan was applied for, it was granted at 6 annas per kadu or 3,200 sqr. yds. and such lands exist more o less in all the Maganis.

10. In the extent of dry land as per Survey measurement, the area is put down at 45,298 acre embracing, as I believe it does, the extents of dry land in the three descriptions above alluded to, an

probably also, the dry portions in wet fields, and when this extent is compared with the dry assessments which include dry shist in only 2 or 3 magnis, and the light rates on only one class of Hankals and the Rekhanashta land, it is not surprising that the average rates should appear so low. Wherever dry assessments separately existed as in Anaveri, Harmagatta and portions of Hola Honnur or Holalur, the rates appear to be proper. Hence it is open to question whether the inequalities are mainly attributable to fraud and concealment. The existing state of matters being more owing to a long recognized and prescriptive usage. Besides from enquiries made I am led to believe that in some of the magnis, the kadivana assessment amounting to Rs. 773 has probably been left out of calculation in your appendix C, as will appear from the subjoined statement which exhibits the dry assessments (Magunvar) as given in the appendix and compared with the accounts of Shanbhogs which were obtained for reference.

No.	Magnis.	Dry assessment as shewn in appendix C.			Dry assessment shewn in col. 12 of the 27 years' statement not included in the total.	Total.
		Pure dry assessment.	Kadivana tax.	Total.		
1	Shimoga. ...	479	442	921	,,	921
2	Gazanur. ...	60	,,	60	9	69
3	Holalur. ...	1,330	,,	1,330	288	1,618
4	Harmagatta. ...	4,409	,,	4,409	,,	4,409
5	Bidare. ...	137	,,	137	226	363
6	Hirivur. ...	158	,,	158	155	313
7	Benkipur. ...	314	131	445	,,	445
8	Kudli. ...	199	5	104	,,	104
9	Ainur. ...	72	,,	72	21	93
10	Hole Honnur. ...	1,910	140	2,050	,,	2,050
11	Anveri. ...	6,288	,,	6,288	,,	6,288
12	Kudlageri. ...	121	,,	121	74	195
13	Chendankere. ...	796	313	1,109	,,	1,109
	Total.....	16,173	1,071	17,204	773	17,977

11. Para 21 contains a statement of the revenue derived in the taluk for the last 27 years. This shews that the revenues have been steadily increasing with but one exception from year to year from 1847 to 1859 or for 13 years, fell a little in 1860, and again rose yearly up to 1869 when the highest figure was attained, and subsequently there has been a marked falling off till in 1872—73 the revenue was but Rs. 72,790 against Rs. 84,006 in 1868—69.

12. These abnormal fluctuations as applied to the test of ruling prices have led to the conclusion that the inequalities and indefinite character of the assessment have exercised an important influence over relinquishments of land in a year of bad prices and to extensive application in a year of good prices. Prices undoubtedly affect the cultivation of land, so that with a certain rise or fall the extent or class of land that will be taken up or resigned in consequence may almost be calculated with certainty: still I am not altogether prepared to say that prices alone have operated to produce the fluctuations of revenue above noticed, an early monsoon or protracted favorable rains often lead to an extension of cultivation, apart from a consideration of the then ruling prices, and it may be that latterly these favorable conditions in the character of the season have been wanting.

13. The difference of revenue between 1847 and 1859 is 15,000 and odd Rupees in favor of the latter year, and the revenue of 1869 exceeds that of 1859 by some Rupees 25,000; whilst the revenue of 1872—73 is less than that of 1868—69 by some 11,000 Rs. and odd, still the increase of 1872—73 over 1846—47, *viz:* Rs. 29,000 and odd, is not bad on the whole, particularly when it is considered that the revenue of the latter year was only Rs. 43,479.

14. From paras 28 to 32 you describe your plans of assessing the dry, wet, and garden lands; the wet crop lands are divided into 3 groups of 117, 57 & 104 villages, for which the maximum rates, *viz:* 6 Rs. 5 Rs. 8 annas and 5 Rs., are fixed. The dry lands are divided into 5 groups for which the proposed maxima are noted in the margin. The assessments on the garden lands are proposed to be fixed on a sliding scale with a maximum of 16 Rs. for tank gardens and 6 Rs. for well gardens.

Rs.	A.	P.
2	4	0
2	0	0
1	4	0
1	0	0
0	12	0

15. The general effect of the above proposals is as follows:—

	Rs.
Garden assessment	8,744
Rice do	50,001
Dry	32,643
	91,388
Revenue of 1872—73	72,790
Increase by Survey	18,598

16. Added to the above, come the Local Fund and Irrigation cesses which amount to 5,711 and 3,671 Rs. respectively.

17. Thus the percentage of increase over the revenue of 1872—73 amounts to 25·55 ; and if the Irrigation and Local cesses are also considered exclusive of the present realizations from the ½ anna cess which amount to 2,924 Rs., the percentage over the realizations of 1872—73 amounts to more than 34 per cent, which I consider high, especially when it is considered that the proposed settlement is 7,000 Rs. more than the revenue of 1868—69 and in which year it reached its highest figure and has since fallen by some 11,000 Rs.

18. I beg to enclose a list shewing the percentage increase which is the result of the Survey rates in all the villages in the taluk, from which it can be seen at a glance that the scope of the revised assessment points to a tendency towards general enhancement. Out of a total of 278 villages, the assessment in 247 villages has been increased from 1 to 488 per cent (excepting in 3 or 4 villages where very high percentages appear, probably owing to other lands having been added to the villages), while in only 31 villages, the decrease ranges from 1 to 84 per cent. In only 2 villages the decreases are 84 and 65 per cent and in others it does not exceed 45 per cent.

19. Admitting that inequalities of assessment did exist to a great extent, the effect of the revision, should I think aim more to equalize such inequalities rather than impose a large increase. I am therefore of opinion that some reduction should be made.

20. In calculating the proposed increase, the remuneration of the village officials is an item to be considered, and you have stated in para 43 that 4,500 Rs. will at the most cover the amount required beyond what the Patels and Shanbhogs now enjoy in the shape of umbli lands.

21. Another item of 4,391 Rs., which appears as a remission under column 2 of the statement given in para 21, also requires consideration. As observed in para 45 only 1,474 Rs. or say 1,500 Rs is the sum which has to be brought to book in connection with progressive rentals, the rest being as stated in para 23 permanent remissions.

22. The revenue of the taluk for 1872—73 was Rs. 72,790, to which must be added the above sum of 1,500 Rs. which is the sum temporarily foregone. The total is Rs. 74,290, on this sum I would propose an increase of 16 per cent inclusive of the 4,500 Rs. required for remunerating village officials which amounts to 6 per cent, and by this the result will stand thus:—

	Rs
Present Revenue	74,290
16 per cent on do	11,886
	86,176
Proposed Survey assessment	91,388
	Difference 5,212

23. My recommendation as above is based among other grounds already indicated on a consideration of the dry and wet soils of the taluk, the former of which are stated by you in paras 7, 9,10 of your report to be generally light and sandy, and the latter very light, poor and unworkable and even with a good water-supply appear to be comparatively unproductive. Further, the water-supply in tanks, which are the chief sources of irrigation, does not appear to be abundant, and hence the wells, which derive their supply by percolation, must also afford a precarious supply or the water be considerably below the surface and thus be more expensive to get at in the first instance and to work afterwards.

24. The mere existence of fairs and roads, and the taluk being the head-quarters of the Division and District Officers, in the absence of good soils and a good water-supply which are the essentials of prosperous agriculture, do not in my opinion warrant the proposed heavy increase of 25 per cent.

25. To produce the results exhibited in para 23 of this letter, the maxima for wet crop lands comprised in the three groups shewn in para 28 of your letter might be reduced though on the whole I am in favor of a reduction in the dry rates, say in the 4th and 5th groups of dry lands, where existing circumstances and the climate are very adverse to the cultivation of dry crops. No interference with the garden rates appear called for.

26. You have only given the maximum and average rates proposed, but not the list of rates with the area of lands assessed at each rate. This information would have been very useful.

27. If it can be made convenient to give in your future reports the data by which you deduce your maximum and minimum rates, it will greatly help me to form an opinion on the rates proposed.

28. The enclosures of your letter are herewith returned.

No.	Percentage of increase over former assessment.	Decrease.	No.	Percentage of increase over former assessment.	Decrease.	No.	Increase.	Decrease.	No.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	152	0	20	22	0	39	22	0	58	66	0
2	59	0	21	16	0	40	0	13	59	493	0
3	96	0	22	21	0	41	0	7	60	0	7
4	33	0	23	19	0	42	28	0	61	0	5
5	64	0	24	15	0	43	Newly assessed.		62	0	37
6	158	0	25	67	0	44	7	0	63	47	0
7	49	0	26	14	0	45	2	0	64	86	0
8	161	0	27	15	0	46	1	0	65	19	0
9	Banjar.	0	28	2	0	47	16	0	66	0	45
10	62	0	29	25	0	48	45	0	67	20	0
11	103	0	30	49	0	49	2	0	68	21	0
12	33	0	31	6	0	50	39	0	69	48	0
13	23	0	32	30	0	51	192	0	70	64	0
14	92	0	33	77	0	52	5	0	71	27	0
15	55	0	34	38	0	53	0	13	72	5	0
16	41	0	35	33	0	54	58	0	73	16	0
17	0	19	36	0	8	55	46	0	74	57	0
18	2	0	37	93	0	56	25	0	75	85	0
19	29	0	38	29	0	57	42	0	76	16	0

No.	Increase.	Decrease.	No.	Increase.	Decrease.
77	289	0	98	54	0
78	84	0	99	18	0
79	77	0	100	70	0
80	79	0	101	33	0
81	133	0	102	13	0
82	104	0	103	0	0—7—4
83	118	0	104	0	2—10—0
84	4	0	105	0	65
85	Banjar.	0	106	Banjar.	0
86	220	0	107	17	0
87	Banjar.	0	108	15	0
88	14	0	109	24	0
89	68	0	110	8	0
90	140	0	111	0	15—8—0
91	55	0	112	106	0
92	10	0	113	19	0
93	87	0	114	63	0
94	0	42	115	0	7
95	5	0	116	23	0
96	12	0	117	Banjar.	0
97	0	0			

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No.	Increase.	Decrease.	No.	Increase.	Decrease.
	2nd class lands.				
1	21	0	30	114	0
2	55	0	31	21	0
3	61	0	32	0	10
4	50	0	33	Banjar.	0
5	89	0	34	99	0
6	121	0	35	34	0
7	37	0	36	141	0
8	7635	0	37	36	0
9	53	0	38	74	0
10	188	0	39	39	0
11	Banjar.	0	40	45	0
12	7	0	41	18	0
13	14	0	42	18	0
14	0	14	43	29	0
15	4	0	44	35	0
16	16	0	45	8	0
17	123	0	46	39	0
18	0	23	47	0	84
19	0	15	48	0	2
20	9	0	49	0	1
21	11	0	50	38	0
22	Banjar.	0	51	40	0
23	29	0	52	21	0
24	82	0	53	71	0
25	69	0	54	22	0
26	38	0	55	14	0
27	91	0	56	26	0
28	86	0	57	36	0
29	11	0			

No.	Increase.	Decrease.	No.	Increase.	Decrease.	No.	Increase.	Decrease.	No.	Increase.	Decrease
				3rd class lands.							
1	97	0	27	33	0	53	41	0	79	0	33
2	34	0	28	55	0	54		0	80	Banjar.	0
3	377	0	29	36	0	55		0	81	Do	0
4	45	0	30	25	0	56	0	0	82	100	0
5	1850	0	31	108	0	57		0	83	10	0
6	161	0	32	28	0	58	60	0	84	Banjar.	0
7	Banjar.	0	33	58	0	59	14	0	85	42	0
8	36	0	34	Banjar.	0	60	25	0	86	21	0
9	13	0	35	46	0	61	11	0	87	22	0
10	0	22	36	28	0	62	12	0	88	105	0
11	0	2	37	6020	0	63	0	12	89	19	0
12	94	0	38	Banjar.	0	64	18	0	90	82	0
13	0	20	39	488	0	65	20	0	91	31	0
14	68	0	40	146	0	66	38	0	92	0	6
15	51	0	41	94	0	67	3	0	93	6	0
16	0	5	42	105	0	68	96	0	94	34	0
17	143	0	43	Banjar.	0	69	24	0	95	7	0
18	61	0	44	19	0	70	24	0	96	18	0
19	61	0	45	216	0	71	Banjar.	0	97	18	0
20	37	0	46	39	0	72	Do	0	98	68	0
21	96	0	47	43	0	73	11	0	99	31	0
22	Banjar.	0	48	300	0	74	7	0	100	25	0
23	26	0	49	Banjar.	0	75	4	0	101	16	0
24	42	0	50	1050	0	76	14	0	102	58	0
25	103	0	51	Banjar.	0	77	181	0	103	15	0
26	74	0	52	Do	0	78	23	0	104	0	35

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 9th February 1875.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, To the Offg. Commissioner, Nagar Division, No. 75, dated Shimoga, 28th April 1874.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 58, dated 21st instant, forwarding for opinion Survey Superintendent's report on the proposed revision of assessment in the Shimoga Taluk.

In reply, I beg to state that I consider the several rates proposed by Captain Grant, for the garden, wet, and dry land are, with the exception noted below, in my opinion fair and equitable.

3. For the purpose of assessing dry lands, the villages of the taluk are divided into five groups. The suitability of the rate proposed for the last of these only I see reason to question. Captain Grant's description of this group is "Villages in the essentially Malnad country to the south-west, where dry crop lands, owing to an excessive rain-fall, are cultivated only once in three or four years, and the villages are few, badly populated and remote." These villages belong to the Gaznur, Ainur, and Hiriyur Maguis, the population of the 1st of which is about 37 to the square mile, and the proportion of the other villages is not greater. Bearing these circumstances in mind, I doubt whether the rate of 12 annas an acre is fair and equitable. With but few exceptions which I note in the margin and which may be subjected to the 12 annas rate, they are, I consider, incapable of bearing a maximum of 12 annas an acre for dry lands—so I beg to suggest a rate of 8 annas an acre for them.

(Vide Para 29 of Captain Grant's report.

1. Govindapur.
2. Irapenkoppa.
3. Ramenkopp.
4. Kadekal.
5. Honnapur.
6. Mulikere.

4. The original enclosures of your letter are returned.

From the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 701, dated Camp Bangalore, 22nd August 1874.

I have the honor to inform you that I received the accompanying letter No. 79 of the 10th May 1874, from the Officiating Commissioner, Nagar, on my report No. 266 of 9th April, on the proposed settlement of the Shimoga Taluk, on the 15th ultimo.

2. The Officiating Commissioner in the letter above quoted reviews my *proposals for revising the assessment of the Shimoga Taluk. As the settlement, apart from the delay likely to be caused by the somewhat serious difference of opinion between Mr. Ricketts and myself, could not possibly have been introduced during the current year, I made no scruple in sending the whole of the correspondence to the Press, while in the meantime I set myself to collect and record such further information as I considered would be required to enable Government to judge between the suitability of my original proposals and that of the modification recommended by Mr. Ricketts.

*No. 266 of the 9th April 1874.

3. The interests at stake are not by any means represented by the comparatively small sum involved in the present difference of opinion, but rather by the danger of a precedent being established with reference to all future settlements by unnecessarily foregoing any portion of the Government demand. I therefore conceive it to be my duty to discuss the grounds upon which the Officiating Commissioner bases his recommendation of a reduction in my original estimate.

4. If I thought that Mr. Ricketts and myself had arrived at our respective conclusions from the same knowledge of the facts bearing upon the question, and from the same knowledge of the method by which the proposed assessment had been worked out and distributed, it would be my simple duty to forward the correspondence without much comment, leaving Government to take our individual opinions for what they are worth. But, whether owing to the comparatively recent introduction of the arrangement under which settlement reports* are no longer submitted direct to Government, or to other cause which it is difficult to assign, it is undoubtedly the case that Revenue Officers are still unable to separate in their minds the effect of grouping villages for the purpose of assessment from that of the operation of classifying the soil. That in the present instance the Officiating Commissioner has not been able to draw the necessary distinction is palpable from the purport of para 23 of his letter, while in para 27 he actually asks for the very information without the possession of which any opinion that could be offered on the effect of the proposed settlement must of necessity lose almost all its force.

* Chief Commissioner's Proceedings General No. 1104—Rev. 14, dated 31st May 1873.

5. The Deputy Commissioner, Colonel Bruce, in his letter No. 75 of the 28th April 1874, expresses his opinion that the proposed assessment of the garden, wet and dry lands is fair and equitable with the exception of the rate (sic?) of 12 annas per acre on dry land in the 5th group of villages. Colonel Bruce leaves room for doubt as to whether he means the *maximum* dry rate, but taking it for granted that such is his meaning, I cannot help feeling some uncertainty as to whether he was aware that the classification of the soils in the 5th group of villages has been so low that the average rate is only Rs. 0-4-4 per acre. Presuming that all this has been fully understood, then the question between a 12 anna and an 8 anna maximum rate is a perfectly fair and open one. For my own part I consider a 12 anna maximum to be not at all too high.

6. But the expedient proposed by Colonel Bruce in para 3 of selecting certain villages of the 5th group as capable of bearing a higher maximum rate than the remainder is opposed to the principle of not imposing different maximum rates for a tract of country similarly situated in respect of climate, markets, and means of communication. The position of the six villages mentioned by the Deputy Commissioner does not warrant such a step, nor do I think that the distinctions above alluded to vary sufficiently in the 5th group of villages as it now stands to render it at all advisable to subdivide it further.

7. The above are the only doubts raised by Colonel Bruce, but it may be as well to state here that as Mr. Ricketts also (para 25) questions the suitability of the maximum dry crop rate proposed for the Malnad villages, the preceding remarks apply to the objections of both Officers. I will now take up Mr. Ricketts' letter seriatim.

8. Paras 1 to 7 inclusive contain merely a recapitulation from my report of the leading circumstances and features of the taluk and require no remark.

9. Para 8, as I interpret it, is intended to shew that in making my remarks upon the inequalities of the old assessment I may have perhaps overlooked some exceptional circumstances which, had they been duly taken into consideration, might have induced me to come to very different conclusions about the inequality of the old assessment. The mere existence of unequal average rates in Mr. Ricketts' opinion is not a certain test for determining inequality. In para 9, these exceptional circumstances are said to be comprised in the existence of the system under which dry land, "Hakkal," was given out as a necessary accompaniment to wet land, the whole of the assessment being recorded against the latter. In para 10, the Officiating Commissioner questions very much whether the inequalities found to exist are mainly attributable to fraud and concealment but rather to long recognized and prescriptive usage.

10. Certainly it is not only fair but absolutely necessary to weigh the circumstances of one part of the taluk against those of another before peremptorily pronouncing that there is great inequality of assessment and strong reason to suspect fraud.

In the case now in point there is no necessity for any speculation as to whether the circumstances alluded to by Mr. Ricketts have been overlooked. They certainly have been most fully borne in mind and allowed their due weight in their proper place. If para 20 of my report be consulted, the existence of the "Hakkal" system will be found to be admitted as accounting for the extraordinary lowness of the dry average rate, but it certainly was not admitted in justification of the low average rate of the wet lands also. In plain words, wet land possessing the adjunct of a very large quantity of fairly valuable and almost assessment-free dry land should certainly not have been assessed lower but rather higher than wet land possessing no such valuable accompaniment, other circumstances being the same in both cases.

11. Para 20 of my report as above alluded to contained some figures quoted by way of special illustration which are so much to the point that I quote them somewhat more fully in the subjoined statement :—

Magni.	Dry crop.		Rice.		Garden.	
	Area.	Average rate.	Area.	Average rate.	Area.	Average rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Shimoga	6,732	0 2 2	2,820	1 15 2	208	2 10 9
Chandankere	3,278	0 5 5	1,695	3 7 7	51	11 1 7

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 9th February 1875.

12. Allowing for the sake of argument that the dry assessment of Chandankere was properly pitched nearly three times as high as that of Shimoga, can the same thing be said of the rice land? I do not think any one acquainted with the two localities will say that the rice lands of one of the two magnis should have been assessed 75 per cent more heavily than those of the other. Far from saying so I think he would wish to see the figures almost reversed. I know positively that the dry lands of the Shimoga Magni are very fairly remunerative and that they engage the attention of the ryots much more than is generally supposed. This fact added to the low average wet rate induced me to put the magni forward in illustration, in conjunction with Chandankere, not of an actually but of an unjustifiably low assessment. Had I selected the Magni of Gajnur for the same purpose then indeed it might very fairly be said that I had overlooked certain circumstances and that the illustration was not an apt one at all. Had I selected the Kudli Magni, the old assessment of which is notoriously corrupt, then I should have furnished a better illustration than even in the case of the Shimoga Magni, but the area of Kudli was somewhat too limited and therefore I did not specially select it.

13. The old dry assessment must be looked at in conjunction with the wet and not separately—every allowance being made for circumstances not only as comprised in climate, position of the villages and such like distinctions, but with reference to the past management of the revenue. I certainly think I have made every allowance for the long recognized and prescriptive usage alluded to by Mr. Ricketts, but at the same time I do not the less believe that this long prescriptive usage has been a most fruitful source of encroachment. So long as Government can without any breach of faith substitute for the old and most unsatisfactory state of affairs, a well defined but still moderate assessment I really can see no reason why it should not do so.

14. The Officiating Commissioner in para 10 lays very great stress upon the exclusion, from Appendix C to my original report, of a portion of the "Kadivan assessment" amounting to Rs. 773. This amount was certainly excluded in working out the old average dry rate in each magni. Lest however it should be supposed that the general question of the inequality or otherwise of the old assessment is seriously affected by the exclusion of the above item of Rs. 773, I show in the subjoined statement what the difference really amounts to.

Magni.	Average dry rate in Appendix C.	Average dry rate including "Kadivan."
1	2	3
Gajnur	0 0 10	0 0 11
Bidaro	0 0 6	0 1 2
Hariyur	0 0 10	0 1 8
Aimur	0 0 7	0 0 9
Kudlagere	0 1 0	0 1 7
Holalur	0 4 4	0 5 3

15. No other magnis than the above are in the least affected, nor do the illustrations of inequality in my report suffer any deterioration.

16. The subject of the Officiating Commissioner's paras 11 to 16 inclusive was treated at length in my first report. My views therein expressed regarding the effect of prices upon the collections and the disadvantages of an unequally distributed assessment in producing abnormal fluctuations of the revenue, to the great sacrifice of state interests, remain unchanged. Mr. Ricketts suggests that favorable conditions in the character of the seasons *may* latterly have been wanting and may have affected the fluctuation of the revenue just as much as the ruling prices. The question is, *were* the seasons latterly unfavorable? I have not heard that they were so nor does the Officiating Commissioner specifically allude to any unfavorable year. I have every reason to believe that the climate of Shimoga is fairly certain, undoubtedly it is quite as good as that of the Honnali Taluk, but in this latter Taluk the great fall in prices since 1866 had a far less marked and ruinous influence on the revenue—why? Simply because the assessment of Honnali although badly enough distributed was infinitely more equal and less corrupt than that of Shimoga.

17. In para 17 the Officiating Commissioner appears to me to treat the increase of 34 per cent, by the operation of the proposed rates, too much as if it had not to be legitimately indented upon to meet certain requirements in the Administration, notably the remuneration of Patels and Shanbhogs. The Local Fund and Irrigation cesses are moreover included, and treated as if they were to be a dead burthen on the people which I sincerely hope there is no reason to fear.

18. The subject of Mr. Ricketts' para 18 is very important and must be noticed at some leng Out of a total of 278 villages 247 have had their assessment increased in degrees ranging from 1 to 4 per cent, while in only 31 villages has there been a decrease by the proposed revision ranging from 1 to 5 per cent. Mr. Ricketts illustrates the general scope of the revision towards enhancement by a statem appended to his letter, which I think will be very much more clear if given in the subjoined abstract form :-

Villages raised 5 per cent and under	12
Village raised 5 to 10 per cent	11
,, 10 to 15 per cent	19
,, 15 to 20 per cent	19
,, 20 to 25 per cent	21
,, 25 to 30 per cent	10
,, 30 to 35 per cent	11
,, 35 to 40 per cent	14
,, 40 to 50 per cent	16
,, 50 to 60 per cent	12
,, 60 to 70 per cent	17
,, 70 to 80 per cent	4
,, 80 to 100 per cent	19
,, 100 to 150 per cent	16
,, 150 to 200 per cent	7
,, 200 to 250 per cent	2
,, 250 to 300 per cent	1
,, 300 to 350 per cent	0
,, 350 to 400 per cent	1
,, 400 to 500 per cent	2
Villages decreased	31
Villages waste, neither increase nor decrease or requiring farther enquiry ..	33
	278

19. While the above figures shew, as they were intended to do, that the general scope of the pr posed revision is towards enhancement, they prove still more forcibly the great inequality of the o assessment to the existence of which the Officiating Commissioner seems very unwilling to give an u qualified assent.

20. Mr. Ricketts suggests a reduction in my estimate of Rs. 5,212 which would make the increas by the revision, over the collections of 1872—73, only about 16 per cent instead of 25 per cent as pr posed by me. Now I cannot help thinking that Mr. Ricketts views the great increase of the revenue an the unequal manner in which it affects individual villages, with considerable alarm, and that in this vie of the case he has not cared to enquire whether the proposed rates are moderate in themselves and suc as past experience justifies us in imposing. He would be glad to see fewer cases of great and sudden in crease and would even waive the just demands of Government in the hope of making the new settlemen more palatable to the people. But will this object be attained by cutting down my estimate by 5,000 o even by 20,000 Rupees? It certainly will not, and it surely cannot be supposed that those whose asses ment has unavoidably been raised 200 per cent will feel particularly pleased to find it raised only 19 per cent; for this after all would be the only result of Mr. Ricketts' proposals. My sympathies, I mus say, are much more with those who have hitherto been paying high and unequal rates than with thos who, whatever may have been the reasons of their being hitherto so inadequately assessed, are no called upon to pay only rates the moderation of which has not been challenged in the present corres pondence.

21. It is not a question of whether certain villages have had their assessment raised, or whethe they have had their assessment lowered. It is a question of whether the rates now proposed are fixe upon the strong basis of past experience in adjoining taluks, combined with as perfect a knowledge as i was possible to acquire of the circumstances of the taluk under revision. If our settlements are to b either just or successful we shall not make them so by temporizing with past corruptions in the assess ment.

22. In the case of the Shimoga Taluk now under discussion the proposed rates fit in with, but ar lower on the whole, than those sanctioned for the adjoining taluks of Channagiri and Honnali. In Chan nagiri the settlement has worked well for some years, and, if I may judge from the manner in which th rates were received this year in Honnali, that settlement also will be an unusually successful one. The subjoined statement shews the average rates in the three taluks in question on the occupied area under all heads.

Taluk.	Average dry rate			Average rice rate.			Average garden rate.		
1	2			3			4		
Chunnagiri, 6 Magnis	0	13	1	3	0	0	5	7	1
Honnali	0	15	2	3	1	3	6	0	0
Shimoga	0	11	6	2	12	6	8	3	1

23. It is perfectly clear then, that the rates proposed for Shimoga are very much lighter than those sanctioned for Channagiri and Honnali. There is just a shadow of justice in the claim to long preserve the usage involved in the Hakkal system and the imperfections of past revenue management, and consequently, although very unwillingly, I proposed maximum rates considerably lower than in the adjoining talaks. The poorer quality of the soil in the rice lands has had the effect of keeping the average rate very low.

24. It must not be supposed, as the Officiating Commissioner's 19th para almost appears to imply, that our aim is always towards a large increase. We need not go further than the adjoining 6 magnis of the Channagiri Taluk first settled, to find that the effect of the revision was to reduce the old assessment for the reason that to have attempted an increase would have been to have forsaken the safe path marked out by past experience for the very dangerous one suggested by unreasoning expediency. The old assessment was very high in the 6 magnis of Channagiri first settled, and Government very wisely consented to the proposals to substitute a lighter assessment with a view to meliorating the condition of the people. A grasping policy in Channagiri would have been as great a mistake as I submit it would be in the case of Shimoga to abandon the really moderate rates proposed in the vain hope of making matters pleasant. Had so fatal a line of conduct been pursued, that is to say had the old assessment of Channagiri been even a little raised, and were we now, without well knowing why, to pitch the assessment of Shimoga at a very low figure, what would the result be? Simply this, that two talaks immediately adjoining one another would be assessed at rates so widely differing and so utterly unjustifiable by considerations of a permanent character such as climate, markets and husbandry, that the very mention of an equal assessment would hereafter be a mockery.

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25. With reference to the Officiating Commissioner's 23rd para, in which considerable stress is laid upon the poverty of the soil in the rice lands, it is almost superfluous to state that the classing branch has already dealt with such considerations in assigning a relative value to each field, and that they cannot be made to do duty a second time and thus be allowed to affect the grouping of villages. The use and almost the very existence of a classing branch in this Department is ignored in Mr. Ricketts' views on this particular point.

26. The subject of the Officiating Commissioner's paras 26 and 27 regarding certain lists of rates and the data by which we deduce our maximum and minimum rates, although fully dealt with in the Joint Report, has been frequently explained already.

27. The grounds upon which the Officiating Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner base their recommendation to adopt lower rates than those proposed by me do not take very tangible shape, and after going most carefully over the whole of their arguments I can only evolve one definite moot point and that is, whether the dry crop maximum rates in the 4th and 5th groups are not too high, considering that the climate is adverse to dry cultivation. The question is a fair one and the subjoined statement which exhibits the effect of the grouping for assessing the dry lands will throw much light on the point at issue. The statement embraces all Government dry land, occupied and waste, bearing assessment.

Class.	Number of villages.	Dry crop area.	Assessment.	Average rate.		
1	2	3	4	5		
I	11	10,038	20,568	1	1	3
II	56	15,678	11,905	0	12	11
III.	56	14,081	6,381	0	7	3
IV	82	13,715	4,812	0	5	7
V.	43	3,833	1,038	0	4	1
	278	65,345	44,704	0	10	11